

PROGRAM BOOK

International Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning

(ICITL-2016)

April 25-26, 2016



Organized By:

Department of Education

International Islamic University in Collaboration with IRD & Higher Education
Commission Pakistan

Venue: Old Campus, Quaid -e -Azam Auditorium, Faisal Mosque, Islamabad



Message of Rector

We, in the International Islamic University, Islamabad, consider ourselves privileged to be associated with this unique centre of learning in the Muslim world which strives to combine the essentials of the Islamic faith with the best of modern knowledge. I believe that quality of teaching is the most important factor which promotes academic excellence of any educational institution. I am really excited to welcome you to this exceptional academic event, the “International Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning (ICITL-2016)”. ICITL will provide a forum to the academicians, professionals and researchers to re-shape their knowledge about teaching and learning along with an intellectual and international linkage atmosphere. It will focus on the latest trends, issues and innovations in teaching and learning. I do hope that important issues will be discussed, analyzed and questioned during the International Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning.

Prof. Dr. Masoom Yasinzai
Rector, International Islamic University Islamabad



Message of President

International Islamic University, Islamabad, is in the process of embarking on a new phase in the history of the University. We are busy in making preparations for an expansion plan both in terms of education as well as in terms of physical development. The main task of the educational institutions is to provide quality education (teaching and research). The Department of Education is striving hard to achieve academic excellence. This department is one of the most important departments of the university. This Department has established its credibility in offering regular programs and recently launched a variety of programs through dual mode of learning. Organizing an International Conference is a big challenge and I appreciate the efforts made by Prof. Dr. N. B. Jumani, Prof. Dr. Samina Malik and all faculty members of the Department of Education for organizing this conference. This conference will address the expectations of the academic community and I am confident that the Department of Education will further hold such conference regularly. I warmly welcome all keynote guest speakers, paper presenters, faculty and participants of the International Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning. I value the insightful contribution made by all.

Prof. Dr. Ahmad Yousif A. Al-Draiweesh
President, International Islamic University Islamabad



Message of Vice President (Academics)

International Islamic University has been playing a pivotal role in the development of higher education sector of the country. The Department of Education plays very dynamic role not only in educating the future teachers and researchers but also provides training to the faculty of IIUI. The organization of ICITL-2016 is yet another endeavor in this regard. The academicians from different countries and from all over Pakistan are joining this event, so it is hoped that this conference will provide an opportunity to all of us to learn more about innovative practices in the field of teaching as profession. The need of such a wide-ranging conference is necessitated by the fact that innovations in this domain need to be constantly revised and duly implemented to cater to the academic needs of the hour.

Prof. Dr. M. Bashir Khan
Vice President (Academics), International Islamic University
Islamabad

**Message of Vice President (HS&R)**

The effective learning is conditioned with effective pedagogy. Teaching style and teachers' competencies plays important role in making learning effective. I appreciate the Department of Education to arrange this conference entitled "International Conference on Innovation in Teaching and Learning (ICITL)". Besides sharing the expertise with each other during the event and elaborating the expertise, The participants will have a forum for socialization with the colleagues of their field. I am sure that this event will pave the ways to set trends in applying innovative pedagogies and make abreast of problems of learning.

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Munir
Vice President (HS&R), International Islamic University
Islamabad



Message of Dean

With the passage of the new methods of teaching are being introduced in the field of education. The faculty of Department of Education IIUI has always been applying modern and advance approaches of teaching. The organizing committee of International Conference titled Innovation in Teaching and Learning (ICITL, 2016) has invited the renowned keynote speakers to enlighten the audience with their research and experiences. I trust that the conference will not only provide a useful forum to the participants to share their expertise in the field of education but it will also be a networking opportunity for them. We are thankful to speakers and presenters for their coordination in this conference.

Prof. Dr. N. B. Jumani

Dean Faculty of Social Sciences/

Director, Directorate of Distance Education, International Islamic University Islamabad



Message of Conference Chair/Focal Person

I feel honor to share that the Department of Education, IIUI applies most modern methods and technologies in teaching learning process. The research projects and students' theses of the department are always focused on advance approaches and themes. The aim of this International Conference is to provide a forum to academicians, researchers, educational leaders, social scientists, practitioners, research scholars and students to bring forth innovations in teaching and learning. This International Conference will provide opportunities to connect and collaborate with educators from various countries to share their experiences and discuss the practical solutions to the most important issues in teaching and learning. I anticipate that this conference will bear pragmatic results in the resolution of these problems.

Prof. Dr. Samina Malik

Chairperson, Department of Education/

Director Female Campus, International Islamic University Islamabad



CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

April 25-26, 2016

Monday, April 25, 2016

Time	Event	Venue
8:00am – 9.25am	Registration & Guest Seating	Quaid-e-Azam Auditorium
9.30am – 11:25am	Opening Session Recitation of Holy Quran Welcome Remarks by: Prof. Dr. Samina Malik, Chairperson, Department of Education, IIUI Address by: Rector, IIUI President , IIUI Guest of Honor Chief Guest Vote of thanks by: Prof. Dr. N. B. Jumani, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, IIUI	Quaid-e-Azam Auditorium
11:30am-11:45am	Tea & Networking Break	
11:50 am –12:20	Keynote Speeches Prof. Marten Valcke , Belgium Prof. Riaz ul Haq Tariq, Chairman NACTE	Quaid-e-Azam Auditorium
12:25 pm-01:25pm	Parallel Session- 1	Quaid-E-Azam Hall, Room 1 ,2, 3.
01:25pm-02:15pm	lunch &Prayer Break	Outside Hall
02:20pm-03:15pm	Keynote Speeches Prof. David J. Roof, USA Prof. Munawwar S.Mirza, Ex Vice Chancellor Prof. Wasim Qazi, Iqra University Karachi	Quaid-e-Azam Auditorium
03:20pm-04:20pm	Parallel Session-2	Quaid-e-Azam Hall, Room 1 ,2, 3.
04:25pm-04:40pm	Tea & Networking Break	Outside Hall
04:45pm-05:45pm	Parallel Session-3	Quaid-e-Azam Hall, Room 1 ,2, 3.
08:30pm-09:30pm	Dinner for Presenters and Guests	IRD Guest House, Faisal Mosque Campus, IIUI

Tuesday, April 26, 2016

Time	Event	Venue
08.00am –09:25am	Registration	Quaid-e-Azam Auditorium
09.30am – 10:55am	Keynote Speeches Prof. Akhtar Kalam, Australia Prof. Paul Kawachi, Japan Prof. Muhammad Memon, AKU Prof. Nasir Mehmood, AIOU	Quaid-e-Azam Auditorium
11:00am -11:25am	Tea & Networking	Outside Hall
11:30am -01:00pm	Parallel Session-1	Quaid-e-Azam Hall, Room 1 ,2, 3.
01:00pm-02:00pm	lunch &Prayer Break	
02:05pm-03:20pm	Parallel Session-2	Quaid-e-Azam Hall, Room 1 ,2, 3.
03:25pm-04:15pm	Keynote Speeches Prof. Marilyn Leask, UK Prof. Rasool Bukhsh Raisani, Ex Vice Chancellor Prof. Samina Qadar, Vice Chancellor, FJWU, Rawalpindi	Quaid-e-Azam Auditorium
04:15pm-05:30pm	Closing ceremony Report of Conference by: Prof. Dr. Samina Malik, Chairperson, Department of Education IIUI Address by: President, IIUI Rector, IIUI Guest of Honor Chief Guest Vote of thanks by: Prof. Dr. N. B. Jumani, Dean Faculty of Social Sciences, IIUI	Quaid-e-Azam Auditorium
05:30pm	Refreshment	

PRESENTATION SCHEDULE

Monday, April 25, 2016

Session Chair: Prof. Dr. Brig (R) Allah Bakhsh Malik Moderator: Dr. Saddaf Ayub

Time: 12:25 pm-01:25pm

Parallel Session-1

Venue: Quaid -E –Azam Hall

P.I.D	Name	Title
0218	To Develop Mother and Foreign Languages and Communications Skills Proficiency Modules Through Dimensional Virtual Learning Environments	Hüseyin ATALAY, Hüseyin TOLU, Demet Sancı UZUN Rize Education Faculty, Recep Tayyip Erdogan University, Rize, Turkey Derya Ülhatun BOZKURT, İstanbul Zeytinburnu Kazım Özalp Primary School, İstanbul, Turkey Adil YILDIZ, Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon,
0205.	Open Educational resources in distance Learning: prospects and challenge	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Javed Iqbal, Sarhad University, Islamabad. Mian Baqar Hussain Qureshi, DNFE department, AIOU, Islamabad. Nuzhat Kalsoom Shahzadi, DNFE department, AIOU, Islamabad.
0209.	Motivational techniques used by the heads of degree colleges in division Kohat	Dr. Muhammad Naseer Ud Din, Prof. Dr. Norman Reid Emeritus Professor of Science Education, University of Glasgow
0127.	Continuous Professional Development (CPD) of School leaders	Dr. Abida Nasreen Institute of Education & Research University of the Punjab, Lahore
094.	Empathy, styles of humor and social competence in university students	Dr Rafia Rafique, Ms Madiha Nazeer, Institute of Applied Psychology, University of the Punjab, Lahore

Session Chair: Dr. Fazal-ur-Rehman

Moderator: M. Irfan Ashraf

Time: 12:25 pm-01:25pm Parallel Session-1 Venue: R-1

P.I.D	Name	Title
013.	Conflict management skills and leadership effectiveness	Dr. Khuda Bakhsh, Department of Education, GC University Faisalabad
023.	Contribution of Demographic Characteristics towards Emotional Burnout among Public School Teachers	Ms. Faiza Shaheen, University of Education, Lahore
0182.	A comparative study of leadership attributes among teachers and students at university level	Maria Ashraf Malik, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Dr. Shazia Zamir, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
0194.	A Model for Educating Students in Accordance with 21 st Century skills	Mubashra Khan, Research Scholar, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
0201.	Action Research on Educational Leadership Development	Saadia Panni, Fatima Jinnah Women University, RWD
037	Higher Education as a way to Empower Nation An Analysis	Dr. Naseem Razi, Assistant Professor, Law Faculty of Shari'ah and Law, IIUI

	from the Perspective of Pakistani Society in the 21 st Century	
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Session Chair: Dr. Rasool Bukhsh Raisani Moderator:Naqeeb ul Khalil Shaheen

Time: 12:25 pm-01:25pmParallel Session-1

Venue: R-2

P.I.D	Name	Title
040.	Stress and Coping Strategies among Working and Non-Working Female Teacher and Its Relationship with their Life Satisfaction	Dr. Nazia Iqbal, International Islamic University Islamabad Nida Fatima , Foundation University Islamabad
062.	Relationship between Science Education Students' Reflective Practices and their Learning	Afshan Naseem, Institute of Education and Research, University of the Punjab, Lahore Rizwan Akram Rana, Department of Science Education, Institute of Education and Research, University of the Punjab, Lahore
076.	Going Back to our Traditional System of Education	Dr. Muhammad Zaid Malik, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
086.	Using Social Media For Social Development Of Learners	Dr. Ehsan Mehmood, IMCB, I-10/1 ISLAMABAD Dr. Muhammad Abdul Malik, Preston University Islamabad, Maqsood Ahmed , Allama Iqbal Open University, Qamar-U-Din, Allama Iqbal Open University, Dr. Muhammad Safdar & Gulfam Ali Safdar
093.	Research Tendencies Of Madrassah Students In Madrassah Educational System In Pakistan	Dr. Muhammad Shahid Habib, Department of Islamic Studies/Arabic, The University of Lahore, Pakpattan Campus

Session Chair: Dr. Aamna Irshad Moderator: Aitbar Khan

Time: 12:25 pm-01:25pmParallel Session-1 Venue: R-3

P.I.D	Name	Title
097.	Evaluation Of LFC Proposal To Establish PE As A NN Variety In Academic And Professional Settings	Rehana Yasmin Anjum, Govt. College Women University, Sialkot, Pakistan.
098.	Teachers Perception About Female Education And Their Social Life	Fatima Maqsood , Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad
0114.	A Comparative Study on Relevance of Standard Estimates of Rates of Returns to Schooling	Samina Shahab, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad, Dr. Samina Malik, Department of Education , International Islamic University Islamabad
0144.	Role of Teacher Educator and cooperative teachers in Developing Communication	Samina Rafique, Dept. of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad, Dr. Shamsa Aziz, Dept. of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad

	Skills in the Prospective Teachers	
0145.	Relationship between academic self-concept and academic achievement among undergraduate science students	Madiha Zahid, University of the Punjab , Quaid e Azam Campus Lahore

Session Chair: Dr. Marium Din Moderator: M. Irfan Ashraf

Time: 03:20pm-04:20pmParallel Session-2

Venue: Quaid -E Azam Hall

P.I.D	Name	Title
0148	A comparative study of the factors affecting the completion of indigenous and foreign doctoral research	Memoona Bibi, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad, Dr .Munazza Mahmood, Assistant Professor Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad
0158	Barriers faced by the school managers for the adoption of computers in Government high schools	Dr. Farhana Khurshid, Education Department, Fatima Jinnah Women University
0160.	Relationship between Student Satisfaction and Academic Performance- A Case Study of a Computing School of Pakistan	Farrukh Idrees, Quality Enhancement Cell, FAST National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Islamabad, Pakistan
0165.	Barriers of Learning: A Study of Girls' Primary Education in Slum Areas of Karachi, Pakistan	Dr. Iffet Sultana ,Dr. Najmunnisa Khan, IQRA University Karachi
0173.	Teaching methods and their implications for students' learning: a case study of international Islamic university	Tahzeeb mahreen, Dept. of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad

Session Chair: Dr. Muhammad Khalid Mahmood Moderator: Azeem Sabir

Time: 03:20pm-04:20pmParallel Session-2

Venue: R-1

P.I.D	Name	Title
0188.	OERS: Accelerating The Transformation Of Learning In The Knowledge Society	Nazar Abbas Nazar, Dept.of Education, Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad, Prof. Dr N.B Jumani, International Islamic University, Islambad, Nazar Muhammad, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, SBA.
0212.	Self-esteem of orphan boys and girls at secondary level: a comparative study	Sumaira Batool, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad
0216	A study of Plagiarism practices among university students in the Punjab Pakistan	Muhammad Ishtiaq, Pir Mehr Ali Shah, Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi, Pakistan, Dr. Wajiha Kanwal, Department Education, Preston University Islamabad, Pakistan. Dr. M. Imran Yousuf, Pir Mehr Ali Shah, Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Pakistan Javeria Shabbir, Department Business Administration Preston University, Kohat

015.	Effectiveness of Modern Teaching Methods; Evidence from Digital Learning Models of Three Selected Modern Teaching Methods	Ejaz Gul, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan
019	Management of Classroom through Computer	Dr Irshad Ullah' Dr Aamna Irshad, Department Education Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Islamabad, Pakistan,

Session Chair: Dr. Rizwan Akram Rana Moderator: Dr. Amir Zaman

Time: 03:20pm-04:20pm

Parallel Session-2 Venue: R-2

P.I.D	Name	Title
038.	Role Of Social Media (Facebook) In Promoting Health Education	Adeela Rehman, Department of Sociology & Anthropology KIRKHS, International Islamic University, Malaysia, Nurazzura Mohamad Diah ,Department of Sociology & Anthropology KIRKHS, International Islamic University, Malaysia
085	Effectiveness Of Social Networking Sites In Teaching Learning	Dr. Muhammad Safdar, IMCB, Islamabad, Dr. Irshad Hussain Baloch ,Department of Educational Training, Islamia University Bahawalpur, Dr. Amtul Hafeez , Shaheen Ashraf , Gulfam Ali Safdar Faculty of Engineering and Technology International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan
0101.	M- Learning “A Modern Mode Of Instructional Technology In Education	Sadia Sadiq, Dr Sadia Batool, Preston University Islamabad
0105.	Teacher’s self-efficacy and attitude towards ICTs and its effect upon student attitude towards ICTs at secondary school level	Zunaira Sabir, Dr Shamsa Aziz, Department of Education International Islamic University Islamabad
0157	Impact of Social Networking Sites on Academic Learning, Social Learning and Youth Activism	Syed Yasir , Faisal Ali, Ejazul Islam, Muhammad Arsalan, Dr. Najmunnisa , Dr. Iffet Sultana, Federal Urdu University,

Session Chair: Dr. Riffat-un-Nisa Awan Moderator: Riaz Ahmed Panezai

Time: 03:20pm-04:20pm

Parallel Session-2

Venue: R-3

P.I.D	Name	Title
0170.	Social Media And Education	Ilyas Babar Awan, English Department of Social Sciences, Riphah International University, Islamabad.
002	Impact of Stress and Coping Strategies on Achievement Motivation of University Students	Nadia Nazir M.Phil ,Department of Education, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad, Dr. Shazia Zamir, Assistant Professor Department of Education, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
011.	Effect of In-Service Teacher Training Opportunities on Proactive Behavior of the Teachers at Higher Level	Dr. Quratulain Hina, Department of Education, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad. Dr. Saira Nudrat, Department of Education National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad.

028.	Development of Critical Thinking Skills among Prospective Teachers: A Cross-sectional Study	Saima Bibi, University of Education, Lahore
0153.	Assessment of relationship between affective styles of emotions and aggressive behaviors among university students	Mussarat Jabeen Khan, Ghazala Fazaldad, Dept of Psychology, International Islamic University Islamabad

Session Chair: Dr. Farhana Khurshid Moderator: Dr. Rahmatullah Bhatti

Time: 04:45pm-05:45pm

Parallel Session-3

Venue: Quaid- E –Azam Hall

P.I.D	Name	Title
045.	Welcoming mode of University Faculty towards students with and without special education needs of higher education institutions	Muhammad Uzair-ul-Hassan, Department of Education, University of Sargodha, Pakistan
063.	Analysis of professional socialization of novice teachers in universities of Pakistan	Fakhira Yasin, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad
081.	Higher education: a gateway to sustainable development	Dr. Marium Din, Department of Education, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad Pakistan
090.	The moderating effects of organizational identification on the relationships between teachers perceived organizational justice and burnout behaviors at college level	Mr. Ghazanfar Ali, Lecturer, Department of Education, University of Sargodha, Dr. Riffat un Nisa Awan, Associate Professor, Department of Education, University of Sargodha
0137	The impact of online Education on Student's Learning	Humaira Akhter, Dept. of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Dr. Munazza Mahmood, Dept. of Education International Islamic University, Islamabad

Session Chair: Dr. Muhammad Ajmal Moderator: Saira Ijaz Ahmad

Time: 04:45pm-05:45pm

Parallel Session-3

Venue: R-1

P.I.D	Name	Title
0100.	Impact of globalization on higher education in Pakistan: challenges and opportunities	Salma Naz, Department of Behavioral Science, Faculty of Humanities, Minhaj University, Lahore
0107.	The contribution of international Islamic university Islamabad in the development of female higher education during last five years from 2005 to 2010.	Rukhsana Sardar, University Of Gujarat, Narowal Campus

0109.	Effect of manifest anxiety on students' academic performance	Samina Shahab, P.hD Scholar ,Department of Education, Faculty of Social Sciences,International Islamic University Islamabad Dr. Mumtaz Fatima Jafari
0110.	Formative assessment and feedback provision: a case study of international Islamic university	NosheenSwar,Dr. ShamsaAziz, International Islamic University Islamabad
0115.	Financial Literacy among University Students: A Case Study of International Islamic University-Islamabad	Kirran Nayeem, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad

Session Chair: Dr. Samina NasimModerator: Nazar Abbas Nazar

Time: 04:45pm-05:45pm

Parallel Session-3

Venue: R-2

P.I.D	Name	Title
0118.	Existing capacity of different universities and related issues to give a clear forecast about the implementation of national education policy, 2009.	Sadia Younis, Asima Tariq ,Department of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad
0166	Relationship Between Innovative Practices and Exposure Among University Teachers	Dr.Kehkashan Arooj , Dept of Psychology International Islamic University Islamabad
0119.	A comparison of students' ICT skill level at international Islamic university Islamabad	Humaira Akram, Dr. Samina Malik, Department of EducationInternational Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan
0146.	Role of social support as predictor of mental health among university students	Mussarat Jabeen Khan, Hafsa Arif, Dept of Psychology, International Islamic University Islamabad
0152.	Computer anxiety among new and old student	Mussarat Jabeen Khan, Ghazala Fazaldad, Dept of Psychology, International Islamic University Islamabad
034.	A Comparative Study on the Classroom Performance of Working and Nonworking Students At MS Level	Madeeha Fazal, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad

Session Chair: Dr. Safdar Rehman Ghazi

Moderator: Shah Faisal

Time: 04:45pm-05:45pm

Parallel Session-3

Venue: R-3

P.I.D	Name	Title
0156	An analytical study of the teaching styles and student's learning styles at university level	Dr. Shazia Zamir, ,Nadia Nazir, Department of Education National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad
0163.	An investigation into emotional intelligence, social adjustment and academic success of visually impaired university students in Punjab	Ayesha Saleem, Dr. Khalid Mahmood, University of Education, Lahore
0164.	Issues of social adjustment and academic success: voices of visually impaired students in Higher education	Ayesha Saleem, Dr. Mohammad Khalid Mahmood, University of Education, Lahore
0177.	Improving research in higher education sector of Pakistan – a road map	Dr. Sadaf Farooq, Politics and IR, International Islamic University
016.	Current Uses and Trends of ICTs in Teaching and Learning at Tertiary Level	Dr. Azhar Mahmood Ch, Dept of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Mehak Arshad, Department of Education, National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad

April 26, 2016

Session Chair: Dr. Safdar Rehman Ghazi

Moderator: Dr. Muhammad Safdar

Time: 11:30-01:00

Parallel Session-1

Venue: Quaid -E –Azam Hall

P.I.D	Name	Title
0116	Higher Education: Credentials or Skills for Graduate Work and Employability	Dr. Hazir Ullah, Department of Sociology ,International Islamic University Islamabad
0155.	Reflection on action a panacea for professional development of student teachers	Dr. Muhammad Zafar Iqbal, Department of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad
0172	Evaluating the Impact of ETTE training Project on the Performance of secondary School English Teachers in Punjab	Muhammad Abu Bakr PhD Scholar Department of Education, University of Sargodha, Pakistan E-mail: mabubakr1980@gmail.com Dr. Riffat-Un-Nisa Awan Chairperson, Department of Education, University of Sargodha, Pakistan E-mail: riffarukh@ gmail.com
01.	Comparison of Advance Practices Adopted by Teacher Education Institutions of United Kingdom and Pakistan to Cope with the Challenges of Globalization	Dr. Anjum Naz, Department of Education, University of Sargodha
0180.	Economics analysis of	Noor Jehan, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan

	moonlighting in higher education institutions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
0191.	Study of self-regulated strategies at undergraduate Level in universities of Lahore	Sidra Naeem , Prof. Dr. Abid Hussain Ch, Department of Secondary Education, Institute of Education and Research, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Session Chair: Dr. Naushaba Atta Moderator: Dr. Rahmatullah Bhatti

Time: 11:30-01:00

Parallel Session-1

Venue: R-1

P.I.D	Name	Title
071.	Introducing Practitioner Research for Teacher Learning, Research and Innovation in Higher Education	Dr. Aliya Zafar Head, Humanities, COMSATS Institute of Information Technology
0211.	The head managerial behavior and the faculty work performance at higher education institution in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Humaira Tufail, Dr. Muhammad Naseer Ud Din, IER, Kohat University of Science and Technology, KPK
0215	Relationship between locus of control and self-esteem on the achievement orientations of private and public sectors' university students	Dr. Wajiha Kanwal, Javeria Shabbir , University, Kohat
0219	Academic Transition from Higher-Secondary to Higher Education: Experiences of Undergraduate Students of International Islamic University Islamabad	Ms. Fouzia Ajmal , Dr. Samina Malik, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad
091	Development and Validation of Socio-Economic Status Scale	Nida Zafar, Rukhsana Kausar, Institute of Applied Psychology, Salman Azam Joya, Department of Economics, University of the Punjab, Lahore
0123.	Performance gap analysis and training needs of teachers	Ms Sidra Rizwan, Secondary Teacher Education Department, Allama Iqbal Open University
0131.	Model for Application of ISO 9000/9001 Standards in Education and Training	Dr. Syed Asad Abbas Rizvi, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad , Samreen Ansari, CEO, Solutions and Alternatives , Rehamat Shah , Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad

Session Chair: Dr. Muhammad Athar Hussain Moderator: Nosheen Swar

Time : 11:30-01:00

Parallel Session-1

Venue: R-2

P.I.D	Name	Title
014.	Scenario Of Girls' Enrolment in Science At Secondary Level In District Bannu	Neelofar Aman, Dr. M. Imran Yousuf, Division of Continuing Education, PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi
018.	Concept formation teaching model: An innovative way of transformative learning	Dr Aamna Irshad, Dr Irshad Ullah, Centre for Counseling and Career Advisory, National University of Sciences & Technology, Islamabad Pakistan
025.	Investigating the Relationship Between Teachers' Beliefs about Reading Theories and Strategies with Their Classroom Practices in Secondary Schools	Itbar Khan, Ali Khan, Nazia Saeed University of Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan
026.	Role Anticipation Of Theological Studies As Curriculum In 21 st Century	Engr. Sumera Khalid, Ms. Zainab Moin, Fatima Jinnah Women University, RWD
032.	A study of the effect of physical facilities in educational institutions on student's achievement in Islamabad	Fatima Batool, Dr Shamsa Aziz, Assistant Professor Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad
059	The Selection of Poetry for Compulsory English Curriculum: Three-Phased Procedural Model for Content Selection	Dr. Saleem Ullah Jundran Senior Headmaster Govt. High School Dhunni Klan Tehsil Phalia, District M.B. Din. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Saeed Shahid Chairman(R) Department of Elementary Education, Institute of Education and Research, University of Punjab, Quaid Azam Campus, Lahore.
0195.	Issue of gender inequality in management cadre of department of education government of Punjab	Dr. Anisa Kayani, Education Dept, Govt. of Punjab Dr Muhammad Munir Kayani, Dept. of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Nasir Hussain Bokhari, Dept. of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad

Session Chair: Dr. Malik Ghulam Behlol Moderator: Sajjad Hussain

Time: 11:30-01:00

Parallel Session-1

Venue: R-3

P.I.D	Name	Title
035.	Effective Teacher Characteristics and Teaching Style in Higher Education: A Qualitative Study of Students Perspective	Muhammad Naveed, The University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus, Dr. R K Malik, Department of Management Sciences (Graduate Studies), Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan
041.	Teaching of mathematics in Pakistan and in some other countries: A meta-analysis study with addition of survey conducted in schools of district Rawalpindi.	Tabassum Saleem, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad
042.	A study of the problems related to	Tabassum Saleem, Sidra Aslam, Department of Education,

	the wrong pronunciation of different mathematical terminologies during the teaching of mathematics	International Islamic University Islamabad
050.	"The Regime of Mahmud of Ghazna in History: A Case Study for Instigating Historical Thinking among Elementary School Students",	Dr. Alia Jawad, Department of Education, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi, Dr. Sadaf Zamir, Deputy Registrar, University of Wah, Ms. Uzma Salim, Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi
053.	Impact of Inclusion on Students' Learning at Primary Level	Asma Naureen, Department of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad, Pakistan
054	Time to learn with the pace: OER's The open educational resources	Uzma Khalid Ghori, University of Wah, Aleena Khalid Ghori, International Islamic University, Islamabad

Session Chair: Dr. Safdar Rehman Ghazi

Moderator: Dr. Saddaf Ayub

Time: 11:30-01:00

Parallel Session-1

Venue: Iqbal Hall

P.I.D	Name	Title
055.	The Status of the B.Ed. Hons. & B.Ed. One Year Program in the Context of National Standards of Accreditation for Teacher Education Programs in Pakistan	Uzma Shakoor, Dr. Irshad Ahmad Farrukh, National Accreditation Council for Teacher Education (NACTE), Pakistan
060.	Relationship between attitudes of student's toward latest technology at Secondary level	Dr. Sadaf Zamir Ahmed, Department of Education, University of Wah, Hina Zamir Ahmed, Department of Education, Foundation University, Rawalpindi
065.	An analysis of English reading comprehension problems faced by students of education at graduate level	Sehrish Javed, Department of Education, International Islamic University Islamabad, MS. Saira Maqbool, Allama Iqbal Open University Islamabad
079.	Effect of Practice Teaching Schools' Climate on Professional Development of Prospective Teachers in Balochistan	Ghazala Bahadur, Dr. Nabi Bux Jumani, Dr. Samina Malik Department of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad
099.	Role of interactive whiteboard for English language learning at higher secondary level	Dr. Saddaf Ayub Assistant Professor, University of Haripur & Muhammad Rizwan
0102	Impact of reflective practices on reflective thinking and effective teaching perceptions of in-service teachers.	Ambreen Haqdad, Munazza Ambreen, Allama Iqbal open University Islamabad
0113.	Effect of mathematics anxiety on academic achievement of secondary school students	Farah Naz, Asma Amin, University of the Education, Bank Road campus, Lahore

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0122.	Learning Styles: An Overview of Felder-Silverman Model and Measure	Asfandeyar Fida, Dr. Abdul Ghaffar, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan Department of Education, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan
0130.	A study of teaching phonetics at primary level in public schools	Ms. Tahira Bibi Naushahi, AIOU Islamabad, Pakistan
0132.	Problem solving method: An Innovative Method for Independent learning in Mathematics	Dr. Sheikh Tariq Mehmood, Dr. Nabi Bux Jumani, Department of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad
0133.	Comparative Account of Teacher Educators' 'Metaphors of Teaching'	Dr. Anjum Naz, Sehrish Liaquat, Department of Education, University of Sargodha
0136.	Curriculum Specificity in Terms of the Objectives and Learning Outcomes during the Development of Personal and Professional Skills of Researchers	Tarik Obralić, Faculty of Education, University of Travnik, Bosnia Herzogvnia

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0141.	Impact of Service Experience of Teachers on their Professional Efficacy at Elementary Level	Qasir Mahmood, Ms. Samina Rafique, University of Lahore, Sargodha Campus
0150	A comparative study of career maturity level of Public and private intermediate students of district Khanewal	Irsa Zahoor, Dr. Munazza Mahmood, Department of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad
0162.	Geogebra as a scaffolding tool in developing mathematical thinking for diverse achievers	Muhammad Khalil, Dr. Rahmat Ali Farooq, Department of Education Northern University, Nowshera
0167.	Relationship between Content Knowledge and Pedagogical Design	MS. Zahida, Dr. Zarina Akhtar, Department of Education International Islamic University, Islamabad

	Capacity of Elementary Mathematics Teachers in Gilgit Baltistan	
0169.	Teaching, Research and Management Self-Efficacy of Agricultural Universities' Teachers	Sidra Kiran, Dr. M. Imran Yousuf, Kiran Akhtar Division of Continuing Education, PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi.

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0183.	An analysis of the factors involved in classroom management techniques applied by secondary school teachers	Muhammad Asif, Sarah Rauf, Ahmad Farooq Mash'hadi, Department of Education, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
0189.	Lifelong process theory and higher learning aspirations	Dr. Naila Siddiqua, Dept. of Education, University of Karachi, Karachi
0198.	A survey study of social skills development of secondary school students involved in boy scout movement	Noor Muhammad, Northern University, Nowshera, KPK Dr. Eid Akbar, , Resource-person DDE, University of Peshawar KPK, Muhammad Khalil Northern University, Nowshera, KPK

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Paper ID: 013

Theme: Leadership in the 21st century

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT SKILLS AND LEADERSHIP EFFECTIVENESS

Dr.Khuda Bakhsh
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Abstract

The study was designed to see how well certain conflict management skills determine the leadership effectiveness of college principal. Working together with their academic leader (principal), the teachers are in unique position to mark his effectiveness on a parallel questionnaire. A sample of five hundreds teachers from one hundred colleges participated in the study. The researcher developed a questionnaire to measure the conflict management skills and principal's leadership effectiveness was measured by LPI (Leadership Practices Inventory). The Collected data was entered into SPSS for data analysis. The data analysis was made using step-wise and multiple regressions to answer the research questions. The findings revealed that assertiveness proved to be best determinant followed by win- win approach, managing emotions,

development of options and mediation. Some potent recommendations were made on the basis of findings to get the principals more effective in this regard.

Paper ID: 127

Theme: Leadership in the 21st century

CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT (CPD) OF SCHOOL LEADERS

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Abstract

This research was concerned with identifying the Secondary school principals' views and opinions about Continuing Professional Development (CPD). The purpose of this study was to investigate about the nature of CPD, its types and the obstacles which the principals has to face in their pursue of CPD. The impact of CPD on school improvement was also analyzed. Principals were asked to describe their past and current professional development experiences, identify barriers to accessing professional development, and provide their opinion regarding the importance of professional development that focuses specifically on leading a secondary school.

Thirty (30) secondary school Principals from Lahore were randomly selected. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to analyze data. It was found that the principals were in favour of CPD but it was interesting to know that there was no significant impact of CPD on school improvement. Mostly principals learned through conferences and lectures. Learning activities are often organized by DSD, PITE, PEC and DTSc. The principals opined that time constraints, financial problems and workload issues were the major problems in their pursue of CPD.

Paper ID: 182

Theme: Leadership in the 21st century

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LEADERSHIP ATTRIBUTES AMONG TEACHERS
AND STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL**

Maria Ashraf Malik
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Dr. Shazia Zamir
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National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad

Abstract

Present study was intended to explore the leadership styles (transactional and transformational) among both teachers and students of public and private sector universities. The design of the present study was quantitative in nature. The proposed study was aimed to compare the leadership styles adopted by both teachers and students of public and private sector universities. It further tried to evaluate the role of demographic variation i.e. gender upon leadership styles. A stratified random sampling technique was used in order to collect data. Sample of the study was comprised of 40 teachers and 60 students from both public and private sector universities of Islamabad. In order to measure the leadership styles Multi-factor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ) was used. For analysis of data statistical techniques such as mean, t-test were used with the help of SPSS. Findings of the study revealed that both private and public sector teachers adopt transformational leadership style. Results also revealed that female students were found transformational whereas, in contrast, male students exhibit transactional leadership style. On the basis of findings of study it was recommended that proper training should be provided to teachers of both public and private sector about role of teacher's motivation and passion for achieving the better achievement and learning of their students.

Paper ID: 194

Theme: Leadership in the 21st century

**TOPIC: A MODEL FOR EDUCATING STUDENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH 21ST
CENTURY SKILLS**

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Abstract

The challenges of 21st century have placed on schools to educate young ones to be good human beings, responsible citizens, competent workers and lifelong learners. The educating students in accordance with globally trends, societal challenges and workplace demands necessitates qualification in interdisciplinary, life and career skills, and learning and innovation skills. The present research paper is a conceptual paper to propose a model of 21st century skills for schools. The model proposed will offer a framework to structure educational resources to build 21st century skills hierarchy so that the mastery in one skill serves as a base for learning of other skills. The model deals with the learning and innovation skills, interdisciplinary themes, and life and career skills.

Paper ID: 195

Theme: Leadership in the 21st century

**ISSUE OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN MANAGEMENT CADRE OF DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB**

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Dr Muhammad Munir Kayani
International Islamic University, Islamabad
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International Islamic University, Islamabad

Abstract

This article is mainly concerned with the issue of gender inequality in management cadre of Department of Education Government of the Punjab. Pakistan owes approximately equal population of male and female, however the opportunities for females in the various walks of life seem occupied by the males due to the male hegemony on all fields of life. Looking at situation in Punjab Province, we can observe that the women are in a fix within complex combination of oppressive structures and remedial process (Rashid, 2006). The government reforms 2001 have, however, increased the chances of the women participation in the public sphere by virtue of the system providing ample room for citizens' participation in Government jobs (Government of Pakistan, April, 2000). It was a descriptive study. The sample of the study consisted of 36 Executive District Officers (EDOs)/ District Education Officers (DEOs). A questionnaire (for quantitative data) was designed to ascertain the opinions of the EDOs and DEOs regarding the persisting inequalities in the management and their implications on the performance of the officials and subordinates, particularly female teachers. For data analysis Mean were calculated. The study revealed that there exist inequalities in the management of Education Department of the Punjab Province in Pakistan. It was found that less than one Executive District Education Officer (EDO), four District Education Officers (DEOs) have been appointed to supervise the Elementary/ Secondary schools, Colleges and Vocational Education Departments. This study also explores that there are 36 Male and Female District Education Officers (DEOs) appointed at elementary level respectively in each district of the Punjab, however, this situation is vice versa at secondary level because in majority districts, the female District Education Officers (DEOs) are not appointed. The data manifested that male administrators are more effective than females because the female officials could not travel extensively to visit the schools located in the rural areas and there is also a trend of male chauvinism in Pakistani society. It is suggested that equal opportunities must be provided to female at secondary level because the female DEOs can prove their worth pertaining to the administrative, academic, and socio-economic issues of the girls school by visiting them. Undoubtedly, the female teachers will feel more comfortable; understand the problems of female students more deeply as well with female official than a male.

Paper ID: 201

Theme: Leadership in the 21st century

ACTION RESEARCH ON EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The evolution in the field of educational leadership has enabled leadership practitioners to create a learning environment in higher education institutions, where teachers and students can develop and practice leadership through innovatively designed courses, programs, organizations, offline and online platforms, and activities and events that help students develop an understanding of leadership theories, as well as facilitate them in developing and practicing leadership skills. This study was planned to design and evaluate a course titled Educational Leadership and Management offered to the Masters in Education program at Fatima Jinnah Women University, Pakistan. The objective of this introductory course was to instruct students about the well-established research, theoretical frameworks, and conceptual models of leadership and management, and also to develop their leadership skills through multiple skill-based activities. The study was conducted through action research, in which the researcher participated as the course developer and instructor, and studied her course design and instruction through her own course reflections, and through responses of the students on the course and on their individual and group learning. This action research provided the leadership practitioner insights into the best practices to be adopted in designing and instructing a course on educational leadership and management by using hybrid instructional platforms and diverse pedagogical strategies. The course was evaluated and re-designed accordingly. The findings of the study also revealed ways in which adult female students best learn leadership and management in and outside the classroom, and also provided the students some standards of leadership and management to practice in their academic life.

Paper ID: 209

Theme: Leadership in the 21st century

**MOTIVATIONAL TECHNIQUES USED BY THE HEADS OF DEGREE COLLEGES IN
DIVISION KOHAT**

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Abstract

Motivation can be described as the process of activating, maintaining and directing behavior towards a particular goal. The process is suspended after the desired goal is obtained. Thus, motivation relates to the state in which a harness his personal behavior for certain goals. However, motivation is one of the most important components of learning. It holds a pivotal role in the teaching - learning process. Though a teacher's level of motivation occupies a very important position it always depends on the students' level of motivation which plays an even more role in the cycle of teaching learning process. The main purpose of this study was to find out the concepts of students regarding teachers to make all out efforts for an excellent performance. Motivated employees are more likely to produce a superior quality product or service than those who lack the essential of motivation. All in all motivation refers to a person's desire to do the best possible job or to exert the maximum effort to perform the assigned task. Human motivation, then, is the process whereby the behavior of an individual is energized, sustained and directed in order to meet individual needs and achieve organizational objectives. Following were the main objectives of this study: (a) to find out the motivation techniques used by the heads of degree colleges, (b) to examine the views of teachers about the effective and ineffective motivational techniques used by their heads, (b) to identify the students' opinion about the performance of the teachers resulting from motivational techniques used by the heads. The nature of this study was descriptive type. The population of this study was included in the following (a) all the heads working in degree colleges (a) all the teachers working in degree colleges (b) students studying in these colleges. For choosing the sample from this population, random sampling type was used. The sample constituted of 12 both male and female degree colleges in Division Kohat. Moreover out of 12 each of 4 both male and female degree colleges from three districts of Kohat Division such as District Hangu, Kohat and Karak. Questionnaires were used as research instruments for collection of data. The data were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using Chi square and percentage of Likert's five-point scale. On the basis of analysis it was concluded that majority of heads used constructive as well as optimistic, appreciate intentionally, reward, constructive criticism, incentive, expressing expectations, promotion, recognition, status, personal loyalty and shown interest as motivation techniques and they, did not provide job security, instructional technology, do not consult their teachers and also

give less feedback on academic matter. In the opinions of teachers effective motivation techniques were constructive criticism, expression of expectation of the principals, guidance, appreciation, sympathetic behaviour of the principal, appropriate relief time, regular evaluation of teachers, regular payment of salary and other remuneration, financial incentives in the form of cash, bonus. While apprehends for teachers transfer, forcefully expression of his opinions, stiff dealing of heads, chide the teachers on their mistakes and discrimination in assigning duties were the techniques that negatively affected the performance of the teachers. Following recommendations were made for the improvement of the teaching -learning situation in the higher education institutions. Heads should show punctuality, personal loyalty and ample chances for professional growth. Heads should assign the examination duties among his teachers justly and fairly and head should ensure evaluation of teachers' performance regularly. Heads should avoid practicing the factors like apprehend for teachers transfer and forceful expression of his opinions for better performance of the teachers. The heads may be empowered to utilize sufficient funds for motivating teachers and students. A special training course may be arranged for educational managers, administrators and supervisors, for achieving competency in motivational techniques.

Paper ID: 016

Theme: Distance Education

**CURRENT USES AND TRENDS OF ICTS IN TEACHING AND LEARNING AT
TERTIARY LEVEL**

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Abstract

In the field of education ICTs are increasingly deployed as tools to extend the learner's capacity to perceive, understand and communicate and the use of ICTs for education and training has lagged behind other sectors in society. The study aimed to explore the emerging trends of Information and Communication Technologies among teachers and students at tertiary level. Major objectives of the study were to find out the availability of Information and Communication Technologies for students and teachers in universities, to determine the current utilization of Information and Communication Technologies in universities among teachers and students, to assess the teachers and students skills to use the Information and Communication Technologies and to investigate the problems faced by students and teachers in accessing Information and Communication Technologies. For this purpose stratified random sampling technique was used. Teachers and students of two leading public sector universities located at Islamabad (National University of Modern Languages Islamabad and International Islamic University Islamabad) were selected as a population. Data were collected from the departments of social sciences: Departments of Education, Mass Communication and International Relations through personal visits. The findings of the study revealed that ICT facilities are not available for students. Teachers and students of both universities were agreeing for the fact that ICT tools are not accessible for them easily. The study tried to catch the attention of educational administrators, educationists, curricularists and planners towards the existing condition of ICT at tertiary level and emerging trends of ICT and its existing functioning which will guide them in taking decisions at various stages.

THE IMPACT OF ONLINE EDUCATION ON STUDENT'S LEARNING

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Abstract

The study explored the impact of online education on students' learning. Online education enables through online communication. The objective of this study was to explore the influence of online education and to analyze the online education on students' academic learning. The study was helped for both the students and teachers to know the effectiveness of online education. The instrumentation of this study was self-employed questionnaires prepared by researcher and supervisor which were personally distributed to the students of virtual universities located in Islamabad & Rawalpindi. The sample size of the study was 90 students. In this study, the link of online education with computer literacy, creativity among students, motivation of students towards learning and performance of students' were evaluated by manual method. Results suggested that some major efforts must be made to continue to improve online technology that fosters dynamic learning opportunities for students through online education. Online education must continue to support students by providing additional learning opportunities that do have an impact on students' computer literacy performance (e.g., Web-based instructional modules). It is recommended to have better distance learning environment or first-class online classrooms that can sense a learner's motivation level and respond adaptively.

OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES IN DISTANCE LEARNING: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES

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Abstract

The role of distance education is shifting from traditional education to technology enhanced open education. This shift has significant implications, and allows distance educators to play an important role in the fulfillment of the promise of the right to universal education. At little or no cost, universities can make their content available to millions. Open Educational Resources (OERs) are innovation giving new opportunities for learning and distance education. Distance education based on OERs removes limits and offers the possibility of widening participation in education. This can include hard-to-reach groups which have little or no access to education or, for example small businesses and individuals who feel they could benefit from professional development and access to current knowledge about a topic of interest. The objectives of the study are the role of OER in setting new goals and vision for Distance Learning in third millennium; Prospects of OER in promoting Distance Learning; Challenges in promoting OER for Distance Learning. This study is descriptive in nature. 200 students of B.Ed and M.Ed of Attock Region of AIOU Islamabad are taken as sample. Random sampling method is used. Questionnaire on 3-points likert scale is used for data collection. Collected data was analysed by percentage and means. For reliability test Cronbech Alpha in SPSS is used. In this paper we emphasized OERs as an innovation able to bring new opportunities for learning and distance education in the third millennium. They are public goods that can be used to promote educational inclusion. This paper emphasis that promoting open educational practices and resources is a key measure educational policy makers and funding bodies can adopt to bring education and lifelong learning closer to the demands of the knowledge society. Teachers should change their role from dispensers of knowledge to facilitators of open educational practices that emphasis learners' own activities in developing competences, knowledge and skills.

**TO DEVELOP MOTHER AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND COMMUNICATIONS
SKILLS PROFICIENCY MODULES THROUGH 3-DIMENSIONAL VIRTUAL
LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS**

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Abstract

For the generation of 'z', the only fact that will live is something that will be online. If it is not online, it will basically not exist, or at least not fact at all. Nevertheless, the opening of new technology *humps* traditional socio-cultural issues to *a singular milieu* not only because particular technology is in itself so complex but also 'z' generation is significantly different with x and y generations. To study z generations with burgeoning technology, this study focuses on developing mother and foreign languages and communications skills proficiency modules through 3-dimensional virtual learning environments. To do so, the sample of this study is composed of 7 teachers and 90 students (50 females and 40 males) who are in the 4th and 7th grade of three different primary schools located in the black sea side of Turkey during the semesters of 2015 and 2016. In this study, action research method through (a) planning, (b) reflecting, (c) acting and (d) observing within three respectively cycles used, in order to develop various proficiency modules. We shall then conceptualize the nature and scope of modules, in particular their contents and indices through the qualitative methods of 'self regulated learning' and 'distributed cognitive system', to make sure distinguishing between virtual-thought and virtual-acting. In this sense, we have attempted to finalize twenty modules, including Turkish, Arabic and English to argue (a) how and why these modules are worked out; (b) what and when are they succeed and/or failed and (c) how and why can these modules further improved?

**CONTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS TOWARDS
EMOTIONAL BURNOUT AMONG PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS IN PUNJAB**

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Abstract

This study addressed the phenomenon of teachers' burnout in its three dimensions explaining emotional exhaustion (EE), depersonalization (DP) and lack of personal accomplishment (PA) (Maslach, Leiter & Schaufeli, 2008). The contribution of demographic variables (age, experience, marital status, gender, locale, qualification, job status, job rank, level of school) on the way of exploring internal involvement of teachers on job remained the purpose of this study. It was a descriptive survey conducted in the district of Punjab by employing a sample of 1681 (Males= 954; Females=727) school teachers using multi-stage sampling. Emotional burnout scale ($\alpha = .89$) was administered along a list of demographic variables to meet the study objectives. Descriptive (Mean and SD) and Inferential statistics (t-test and ANOVA) were used to know the difference among study variables. The results showed significant differences of age and experience on all three dimensions of burnout. Gender, marital status, locale and qualification were significant to three dimensions of burnout differently whereas job status, job rank, and level of school were not found significantly contributing variables to burnout. The knowledge about status of teachers' burnout in response to the demographic variables is important to improve learning conditions at classroom level as well as to advance school environment. Some recommendations such as to allocate the job tasks while keeping harmony between characteristics and skills of teachers were made in light of the findings of current study.

**STRESS, COPING STRATEGIES AND LIFE SATISFACTION AMONG WOMEN: A
COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN TEACHER AND HOUSE WIVES**

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Abstract

Stressors are external events or conditions that affect the organism. The present study was designed to investigate the relationship between Life satisfaction, Stress and Coping strategies among working teachers and non working house wives. The design of the study was correlational and the major objective of the study was to measure the level of Life satisfaction, Stress and Coping strategies among working and non working women. A sample of 100 (including 50 working teachers and 50 non working women) was originally taken. The data from the sample were collected through three separate questionnaires, one named Life Satisfaction Scale developed by Diener and colleagues (1985); The DASS (Depression, Anxiety Stress Scale) is a set of three self reported scales. It is developed by Levibond (1995). Each of three DASS Scales contains 14 items, divided into subscales of 2-5 items with similar content. The full DASS is a 42 item self report inventory that yields 3 factors: Depression; Anxiety; and Stress. In the present study only the items of stress scale, subscale of DASS was used. The cope inventory (Carver, Scheier & Weintraub, 1989) is a 60 item measure that yields 15 factors that reflect active versus avoidant coping strategies. This scale is four point rating scale. For the present study one sub-scale the alcohol or drug use was dropped after committee approach because of cultural irrelevance. So in the present study 14 subscales consisted of 56 items are used. The data was analyzed and interpreted in terms of Mean, standard deviation, t- test and correlation. It was found that working women have high level of stress as compared to non working women. Working women are using more Planning Coping Strategies as compared to non working women. The research has strong implication in the work setting and is equally constructive for female teachers, administration and families. Further, implications along with suggestions are being discussed.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SCIENCE EDUCATION STUDENTS' REFLECTIVE PRACTICES AND THEIR LEARNING

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Abstract

Abstract During recent years, in the field of education, reflective practices have been observed to play a prominent role in the life of teachers & students. The reflective practices in a classroom environment create awareness among teachers and students vis-a-vis method of learning and teaching, complications and resolutions according to environment in which they exist. Reflective practices are based on both verbal and written practices in which written reflective journal has prime importance used as a tool for collection of learners' reflections. There is dearth of in the use of written reflection journal for students' learning .In Pakistan less research is reported about reflective practices. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between science education students' reflective practices and their learning in a four year program of a reputed public sector university. The study tried to inspect the relationship between science education students' reflective practices towards their learning. The research design of the study was experimental in nature. Sample of the study comprised of 103 students of the above mentioned program. Their reflections were taken through instrument of written reflective journal. Reflections were comprised of eight questions. At first stage, nine weekly reflections were collected then in second stage, after final examination focus group discussion was arranged to share and discuss their experience of written reflective journal. Weekly feedback was given after collecting the reflections. Data was qualitative in nature and these reflections were assessed through a rubric. After analysis, it was found that majority of students, when linked the current topic with their past experiences, found it useful. Through reflective journals they came to know their weaknesses and strengths and found the systematic ways to resolve their problems. The results of mid and final semester examination showed relationship between their achievement and reflections. Reflective practices of high and low achiever were also assessed. It was found that the students with better scores reflect better and their reflective practices were improved over a period of studies. So it can concluded that that students learning can be improved not only in using innovative teaching methodologies but also through reflective practices. The study recommends to provide training to teachers in practicing written reflective journals and how, when and why the students will compose journals. Journals improve the learners' skills, & weak areas. After analyzing written journal, it describes the best possible ways of their complications.

Paper ID: 076

Theme: Research and Innovation

GOING BACK TO OUR TRADITIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

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Abstract

What is education? What is its objective? What are its means of acquiring? What were the main features of our Traditional System of Education? How and when did we lose our traditional system of education? While answering these questions this paper will also discuss the ways how may we, the teachers, apply innovation while going back to our traditional system of education. While using the deductive method the paper will take the Prophetic model of education as the ideal role model. The paper will conclude that going back to our traditional system of education would be the best method of learning.

USING SOCIAL MEDIA FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNERS

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Dr. Muhammad Safdar & Gulfam Ali Safdar

Abstract

Main Purpose: This study was conducted to evaluate the role of social media in social development of university scholars. **Methodology:** This study was descriptive in nature and Survey approach was considered appropriate for the collection of data. A sample of 100 university scholars (M=50+FM=50) was taken randomly. Data were collected through a questionnaire on five points Likert scale. Reliability of the questionnaire was 0.81 (Alpha Coefficient). Data analysis was done through SPSS XVII version by running ANOVA test. **Main Findings** of the study revealed significant difference among researchers in terms of age and gender. Interestingly, young and female researchers were more fluent users of social media. Facebook, Twitter, Blogs, LinkedIn and YouTube were frequently used websites by the researchers. They shared their ideas, knowledge and experiences with their students, peers, and professionals around the globe. Moreover, these websites were frequently used for entertainment, chatting and career opportunities. These websites strengthen their sense of belonging, cooperation, socialization and internationalization. Traits of self-awareness, social-awareness, self-expression, self-management, self-realization relationship skills and wellbeing were developed through the usage of these websites. They became more responsible and tolerant by using these websites. These websites enhanced sense of competency and professionalism. These websites also proved helpful in achieving their academic pursuits and attaining necessary information literacy skills. Use of these websites motivated towards community development, security, political awareness, political stability and political participation. In addition, researchers expressed problems of time management, control of attention, privacy and morality.

Paper ID: 093

Theme: Research and Innovation

**RESEARCH TENDENCIES OF MADRASSAH STUDENTS IN MADRASSAH
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN**

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Abstract

The study distinguishes the research tendencies in Madrassah educational system in Pakistan. It is noticed in the Madrassah students that they have lack of research tendencies in their educational system. The objectives of the study are 1) To find out the perception of students regarding research environment in Madrassah 2) To investigate the sources that is responsible for research in Madrassah educational system 3) To explore the role of Madrassah students in promoting research culture in Madrassah educational system. Mixed method approach was used for the current study. The population of the study comprised all the Madrassah students in Pakistan. The sample of the study comprised 251 Madrassah students from five distinguished Madarass of Pakistan. The researchers design a questionnaire and make some open ended questions for getting the perception of students as well as the Madrassah teachers regarding the research tendencies in the Madrassah educational system. The madrassah students have the perception about the research tendencies that they are not provided with modern equipment. Madrassah teachers are not inspiring and motivating madrassah students toward research activities. It may be recommended that all that madrassah in Pakistan provided with the modern equipment of research. It may also recommend that students are provided with modern technological tools according to the contemporary needs.

**EVALUATION OF LFC PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH PE AS A NN VARIETY IN
ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL SETTINGS**

Rehana Yasmin Anjum
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Abstract

Pakistan is still celebrating the legacy of its colonial past in a post colonial era. World Englishes have become a phenomenal change across the globe to challenge the authority of English as being the possession of its native speakers. People are sandwiched between a formal, sophisticated and literal English Language of the British and informal and casual English Language of the Americans. English as a lingua Franca is an established fact . The 21st century saw an incipient change in the status of English as an International language. It has opened a new of debate amongst applied linguists, namely, the intelligibility debate. It says that international varieties of English are as respect worthy as any other native speaker variety. It is connecting people across the globe through its mutual intelligibility trait and Jennifer Jenkins and her school are in favor of acknowledging all non native varieties which posses a minimum standard of intelligibility. The proficient speakers of what so ever accent they may have must be acknowledged. The idea of following RP has been challenged by linguists like Jennifer Jenkins, Barbra Sieldhofer, Jonna Przedlacka, Katerzyna, etc and defended by Peter Trudgill and others of his school insist on the importance of a standard accent to be followed otherwise its peculiar flavor and identity and would be lost. The current study explores this issue in Pakistani academic and professional situation among Pakistani English Language users with a survey based on the views of students and teachers through a questionnaire. The results show that all groups are in favor of an eclectic approach as is approved by Jenkins in her LFC proposal to NNS of English worldwide to facilitate convenience and ease. This study will initiate debates about an alternative way to teach and learn English as lingua franca.

Paper ID: 098

Theme: Research and Innovation

TEACHERS PERCEPTION ABOUT FEMALE EDUCATION AND THEIR SOCIAL LIFE

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Abstract

Many researches elaborated that female is such substantial for families and for girls themselves that some economists have stated that educating girls may be the single highest return investment available in the developing countries. The key objective of the research was to comprehend the importance of female education in the under developing countries like Pakistan and observe its effects on their lives. The proposed study was intended to explore the teacher's perception about the effects of female's education on their social life. The sample comprised of eight women; all of them were senior teachers and working at different positions since more than 4 years in The Education Department, International Islamic University Islamabad. The study was a phenomenological design of qualitative research. To collect the data a semi structured interview was conducted to obtain the relevant information from the sample of the proposed study. The interview guide was constructed keeping in view the main variables of the proposed study i.e. Female education, Social life, health, economic status, home environment. This study revealed some important themes such as education brings a dramatic change in the women's life as lift up their living standard not only within the family but also within the societies, enhancing their confidence, make them aware of their family's health, enhance their self esteem and self efficacy, increase their awareness about the behaviors of people, better upbringing of their children and boosting their management skills. It would not be wrong to say that that through women education we can achieve sophistication of civilization, companionate behaviors and sociable living and transmit it to upcoming generations.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON RELEVANCE OF STANDARD ESTIMATES OF RATES OF RETURNS TO SCHOOLING

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Dr. Samina Malik
Professor/Director International Islamic University, Islamabad

Abstract

This study aimed at comparing estimated economic returns with the actual gained returns of male and female education at secondary level. Main objective of the study was gaining a critical overview of estimation of returns based on the different educational policy and to check out its relevance with the attained outcomes. All secondary school certificate holder male and females comprised the population of the study. 500 male and 500 females were selected through convenient sampling. Economic rate of returns was estimated through the short-cut method proposed by Psacharopoulos (1998). Alfa coefficient was applied to check and verify that attained economic returns were due to secondary school education; and for eradicating the other factor effecting economic returns in terms of increase in annual amount of wage. Data were analysis through SPSS 13 and descriptive statistics were applied to compare the available datasets. Results of this study indicated a gap between estimated and attained outcomes of secondary school education for male and female and difference in economic returns of male and female.

Paper ID: 144

Theme: Research and Innovation

**ROLE OF TEACHER EDUCATOR AND COOPERATIVE TEACHERS IN
DEVELOPING COMMUNICATION SKILLS IN THE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS**

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Dr. Shamsa Aziz, Assistant Professor
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Abstract

The main objective of the study was to investigate the role of teacher educators and cooperative teachers in the development of the communication skills of the prospective teachers. It was an observational study, the 27 prospective teachers of M.A education were observed thrice; each the two teacher educators and cooperative teachers of the practicing schools were also observed. The observation was recorded on researcher's developed observation sheet. Comparison of three observations of each individual was carried out and frequencies, percentage and mean scores were calculated. It was concluded that teacher educators provided positive feedback, monitored the non-verbal skills, encouraged to use different sources to enhance the verbal communication skills and strengthened the prospective teachers' learning by using the communicational techniques. It is recommended that the teacher educators may guide the prospective teachers for the proper non-verbal gestures, using the loud and clear voice. In the pre-training session of the prospective teachers, teacher educators may include some psychological methods of communications the teacher educators may act like a role model for prospective teachers in class room teaching and may include special instructions for development of communication skills.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIC SELF CONCEPT AND ACADEMIC
ACHIEVEMENT AMONG UNDERGRADUATE SCIENCE STUDENTS**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between academic self concept and academic achievement of undergraduate science students. The research design of this study was correlative in nature. The sample of this study was comprised of 810 undergraduate science students (male=112, female=698) from public and private universities of Lahore. Sample was drawn by using purposive sampling technique. Responses were collected by using questionnaire developed by the researcher. Students, marks were taken in order to find out the relationship between academic self concept and academic achievement. In order to check the reliability of the instrument it was pilot tested on a sample of 50 students. Reliability coefficient was 0.921. After measuring the item total correlation negative statements were removed. For entering the data of 810 students Statistical Package for Social Sciences SPSS software was used. Final reliability of the instrument was 0.941. Descriptive statistics, t-test, Pearson product moment correlation ('r'), independent sample t test, ANOVA and Post Hoc test were used to analyze the data. Results revealed that there was positive correlation between students' academic self concept and academic achievement. No significant difference is present between academic self concept of undergraduate students according to gender. However significant difference was revealed between academic self concept of undergraduate science students according to their universities, departments and semesters.

Paper ID: 148

Theme: Research and Innovation

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMPLETION OF
INDIGENOUS AND FOREIGN DOCTORAL RESEARCH**

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Abstract

Doctoral education is the foundation of the exploratory advancement and creativity is known as a vital fuel for the economy of worldwide learning. The study was aimed at comparing the factors affecting the completion of foreign and indigenous doctoral research. The objectives of the study were; to find out the factors affecting the completion of indigenous and foreign doctoral research; to explore the extent to which factors remain consistent across the completion of foreign and indigenous doctoral research; to examine the extent to which factors differentiate between foreign and Pakistani departmental policies; to compare the factors affecting between male and female doctoral researchers; to compare the factors affecting between foreign and indigenous doctoral researchers. The research design of the study was qualitative in nature. Population of the study was consisting of foreign and indigenous Ph.D teachers from the faculty of social sciences of public and private universities of Islamabad. Sample was selected using stratified sampling technique. Semi-structured interview was used as a data collection tool by the researcher. 29 indigenous and 19 foreign interviews were conducted by the personal visit of researcher. Collected data were analyzed manually by the researcher and presented in the full text narrative form. The findings of the study inferred that most of the foreign and indigenous had friendly relation with their supervisor and supervisor was always helping for them. Most of respondents were highly satisfied with the departmental practices and policies, and most of them had tremendous family support during their doctoral research. It was recommended that researchers may be devoted and honest towards doctoral research and departmental management may be cooperative with the doctoral research students.

**BARRIERS FACED BY THE SCHOOL MANAGERS FOR THE ADOPTION OF
COMPUTERS IN GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS**

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Abstract

The introduction of computers into schools has placed a unique pressure on school managers to implement the change. The manager's role as an instructional leader is a key factor in the process of educational change and school improvement. Therefore, they are considered as the main figures in successful implementation of computers into education. Government of Pakistan put forth different policies and plans for bringing the required change to the education system. This study was conducted to identify the barriers, which the government school managers are facing for the implementation of computers in their schools. The sample comprised of 40 school managers including 20 principals and 20 vice-principals of government schools situated in the Rawalpindi cant area. The data was collected through a questionnaire containing three point Likert scale type questions. The questionnaire also had three open-ended questions, which yielded the qualitative data. The quantitative data was tabulated and analysed through descriptive statistics by calculating frequencies and percentages of the responses of the participants of the study. The overall results indicate that the educational community, which includes school managers, principals, vice-principals, administrators and teachers as a whole still grappling with the implementation of computers into schools. The school managers were facing serious problems which include lack of; budget and funds, good computers, teacher training, knowledge, lack of authority, and bad decision making. It was suggested that school managers must plan and develop strategies to bring and implement computer technology into the school and classrooms. This problem should be addressed at every level especially at the national level to ensure consistent implementation of computers in all government schools.

Paper ID: 160

Theme: Research and Innovation

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENT SATISFACTION AND ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE- A CASE STUDY OF A COMPUTING SCHOOL OF PAKISTAN**

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Abstract

Student satisfaction is a widely used measure in quantifying the quality of teaching. This research seeks to identify the relationship between student satisfaction and their academic performance which is calculated through the grades attained by the students. Survey questionnaire of Higher Education Commission has been used for measuring student satisfaction. The unit of analysis is a private sector computing school of Pakistan. Data set of 100 courses for the undergraduate computing program have been used to find out the relationship with student's academic performance in the semester. Structural Equation Modelling, regression, frequency techniques have been applied to the data set. Discovering the relationship between students' perceived quality and their academic performance would facilitate in aligning the learning environment with the students' capabilities. More studies may be done to apply other sophisticated statistical techniques to further quantify the relationship between research constructs.

Paper ID: 165

Theme: Research and Innovation

**BARRIERS OF LEARNING: A STUDY OF GIRLS' PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SLUM
AREAS OF KARACHI, PAKISTAN**

Dr. Iffet Sultana & Dr. Najmunnisa Khan
Iqra University Karachi

Abstract

The focus on women and gender related issues are evidently one of the most important concern of developing countries today. As a matter of fact girls who are living in underprivileged areas called slums, facing several issues in pursuing their education at primary level. The objective of this research study was to explore and identify the barriers of girls' learning in slum areas of Karachi. This study was qualitative in nature. The sample of this study consisted of 50 teachers, 50 girl students, and 25 school heads of government girls' primary schools of selected slum areas of Karachi. Data was collected through interviews, focus group discussions, field notes and personal observations. Thematic analysis method was used for data analyze. The study revealed that there are several barriers faced by girl students to pursue education such as cost of schooling, traditional, cultural or religious beliefs, poor quality of the learning environment, inadequate legal framework for child labor and child marriages and health related issues. The study suggested that problems related to girls' education should be addressed on a priority basis. Every member of the society along with electronic, print and social media should play a significant role in the promotion of girls' education. A firm, legal framework must be constructed to hamper these barriers of girls' learning.

**TEACHING METHODS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR STUDENTS' LEARNING:
A CASE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY**

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Abstract

Quality education has an important role in the development of any nation and teachers are basically the main power of providing quality education. Thus it is needed that teachers focus on their teaching notion, establish new teaching ideology, assume their own part and satisfy their own particular task. The purpose of this study was to assess the teaching methods and their implications for quality of student learning in department of education, International Islamic university Islamabad. The basic objectives were (a) to identify the teaching methods most commonly employed, (b) to compare the existing teaching methods with standard teaching methods, (c) to investigate the extent to which teachers are effective in bringing good practice of teaching in the department, (d) to identify the implications of the teaching methods used for quality of student learning and (e) to provide suggestions for improving quality of teaching in the light of students perception and use of ratings. Population size was 300 of which a sample of 45 students was selected by random sampling technique. A detailed questionnaire was developed with a specific end goal to gather the required information and data on variables of interest. The items of the questionnaires were mainly close-ended questions and accompanied by some open ended ones. Pilot test was carried out to check the reliability of the instrument. The opinion of expert teachers was taken to validate the tool. The data collected through questionnaires was analyzed by various points of views. The result of the study showed that frequently employed teaching methods are lecture by teacher and class discussion conducted by teacher. Students from senior batches also voted for the use of active learning methods in their projects. Presentations by students and textbook assignments are encouraged. Self-study methods are paid less attention. Students are reluctant to teacher given material. Demonstration method was voted least. Major recommendations of the study were (1) to plan out the teaching methods for batches of various levels at departmental level, (2) teacher assessment Performa filled out by students at the end of each semester should be checked and discussed by the administration of concerned department, (3) department must focus on interim assessment of teachers' teaching methods, (4) teaching methods like gaming and stimulation, field trips, audio tutorial lessons, panel discussions, debates should be employed to make student learning effective.

**OERS: ACCELERATING THE TRANSFORMATION OF LEARNING IN THE
KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY**

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Dean Faculty of Education, International Islamic University, Islamabad
Nazar Muhammad, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, SBA

Abstract

This paper explores how the transformation of learning happens by adopting OER in this knowledge society. The tremendously rapid development of open educational resource (OER) initiatives and learners, their attraction can be understood as an indicator of an emerging revolution in education and learning. As in this speedy age it is necessary for the survival of every individual to equip itself with latest knowledge so as to remain update to meet the current needs of time. With concern of distance education open education resources play a significant role in providing easy access to latest educational material. Every individual, teachers and even self learners can get maximum benefits from it. Purposes of the study were: (i) to explore the need of open education resources in this knowledge society (ii) to examine open education resources' role to play in accelerating the transformation of learning. Study was delimited Islamabad region universities. 4 faculty teachers and 15 students of Ph.D / M.phil Education from each university were selected through simple random sampling. Same questionnaire for both populations was used as a research tool for the collection of data. Collected data were analyzed through Chi square. Main findings of the study exposed that OERs promote the possibility of independent study and improve learning experiences. OERs test the capacity of learning, support professional development and also a best source of sharing knowledge. OERs generate sense of competition, enhance the learning and also help in developing educational material and results in meaningful learning. Open education resources are very essential as well beneficial so the need is to adopt this trend. Open education resources help in quality education as a motivational factor towards learning process and add value to distance education system. Open education resources might be universalized for the effective and fruitful learning as it has positive impact on research. It was revealed from the study that four different types of OER, locate these in a field of learning theories, and discuss how the wide adoption of OER may constrain and accelerate the transformation of learning and education in the knowledge society.

**SELF ESTEEM OF ORPHAN BOYS AND GIRLS AT SECONDARY LEVEL: A
COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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Abstract

The study intended to compare self-esteem of orphan boys and girls at secondary level. The objectives of the study were to compare the self-esteem level of orphan boys and girls, to evaluate the attitude of orphans towards themselves and to investigate the effects of residential orphanages on the self-esteem of orphans. The study followed quantitative research design. Population of the study comprised of all the orphan girls and boys of district Rawalpindi. Using stratified random sampling technique sixty boys and sixty girls were taken as sample from the selected orphanages. Rosenberg's self-esteem scale (1965) was used as the research tool. This scale constituted of ten items on a four point Likert scale with options including strongly agree to strongly disagree. All the questions were closed ended. Analysis of data was done by calculating mean through SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). The results showed that the level of self-esteem was higher in boys than girls but there were some other factors that seemed to affect the self-esteem of orphans. It was also revealed by the results that orphanages affect on the self-esteem of orphans. Moreover, orphan boys considered themselves valuable and important in their surroundings which reflected their attitude. The study recommended that all the students at academic institutions may be treated equally for their social acceptance because society affects a lot on students especially the orphan students. Equal opportunities may be provided in orphanages of boys and girls and the buildings of orphanages may be safeguarded in terms of physical and psychological aspects.

Paper ID: 216

Theme: Research and Innovation

**A STUDY OF PLAGIARISM PRACTICES AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN
THE PUNJAB PAKISTAN**

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ABSTRACT

Universities are centers of research and all areas of subjects have gone under research work through an original and systematic investigation undertaken to discover new facts and information about a phenomenon. However a variety of empirical and ethical issues are on the rise in academia, especially plagiarism is quickly becoming part of global educational and research culture. Frequent uses of computers, internet and related softwares have boosted the dissemination of research work at large. Although such facilities have also created malpractices in the same pace. Handling with plagiarism is now much demanding at any level. This study is an attempt to address the issues of plagiarism practices under the following main objectives. 1) To find out the level of awareness about plagiarism among researchers at universities. 2) To study the perceptions of researchers about plagiarism handling practices. 3) To highlight the way through which university students practice plagiarism. The target population of the study will be comprised of all the public sector universities in the Punjab (Pakistan). Multistage sampling technique will be used for this study. Ten public sector universities will be selected purposively. Research students will be identified at first stages who have dealt with plagiarism software. Among these a suitable percentage of samples will be targeted from each university. For getting the response of university administration including supervisors, head of departments and their QECs will be also targeted for interview. Questionnaire will be used as tool of research; data will be collected personally by researcher and will be analyzed by using suitable statistical technique.

Paper ID: 015

Theme: Social Media and Education

**EFFECTIVENESS OF MODERN TEACHING METHODS; EVIDENCE FROM
DIGITAL LEARNING MODELS OF THREE SELECTED MODERN TEACHING
METHODS**

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Abstract

This paper elucidates the efficacy of three selected modern and innovative methods of learning by taking a group of 80 students of economics class at university level. Their opinion regarding three selected modern teaching methods was obtained through a questionnaire and statistical analysis of their opinion was carried out which indicated strong tendency towards mutual practice method as 40 out of 80 students (50%) declared it as very effective method of learning in the practice stage. On the other hand, 30 students (37.5%) opined that controlled practice method is moderately effective and 28 (35%) students opined that team practice method is slightly effective. After this analysis, students were put to practically learn use of econometric software 'E Views' through the same three selected methods. The digital model for their learning process was created using Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Assisted Software (CAQDAS). The statistical analysis of students' opinion and digital analysis of practical learning process indicated that mutual practice is the most effective method of practice. It is because students learn better and fast when they are allowed to use their initiative and judgment. At the end, guidelines for effective teaching have been suggested.

Paper ID: 019

Theme: Social Media and Education

MANAGING CLASS ROOM BY COMPUTER A NEW APPROACH

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Abstract

As it is understood that Computer is a versatile machine in different areas. It has the quality of flexibility and that why it can be used in different fields of the work. By having these qualities computer can be used for the arrangement of class room. As class room management is a very important phenomenon in the field of teaching. In this research the data was taken from different institutions having a large number of students using different computerized techniques. The data then analyzed for the production of results. The output of the data was analyzed and graphically it is observed that what the effects are. The objective of this study was to give suggestions and make the environment of the class more attractive and efficient. The methods used for this research were interview, observation and questionnaire.

Paper ID: 038

Theme: Social Media and Education

ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA (FACEBOOK) IN PROMOTING HEALTH EDUCATION

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Abstract

In today world of technological advancements, social media is very popular among people of all age group due to its easy and fast access of getting and disseminating all type of information and knowledge. With this consideration, social media is also contributing to promote health education which is very crucial part of every one's life. The present study encompasses the content analysis of the facebook pages on health education to explore how and what types of health education benefiting to the users. Ten different face book pages were selected which is promoting health education with different names and contents. The analysis depicted that number of facebook pages related to health education are based on physical and mental health by focusing providing information related to health habits of eating, and life style. Few pages are also providing spiritual and environmental health to enhance health seeking behaviors. As these facebook pages develops as community and public groups, therefore, numbers of likes and followers shows popularity among the people of all ages who are not only getting benefits but also share more information on health matters. In this way, everyone can get access to various health matters to upgrade their knowledge in terms of health related research articles, books and health related website. It is also promoting research horizon to explore the different avenues of health issues.

Paper ID: 085

Theme: Social Media and Education

EFFECTIVENESS OF SOCIAL NETWORKING SITES IN TEACHING LEARNING

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Abstract

Introduction: Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have revolutionized this world into a global village and Social Media is attaining ever-increasing importance throughout the world. Students especially, youngsters are very fond of using social networking sites (SNS) i.e. Facebook, Twitter, Blogs, LinkedIn, Wikis, YouTube and message boards etc. Millions of students, professionals and scholars share and discuss their ideas and information through these websites. Main purpose of this study was to investigate the students' and teachers' perception and attitude towards social networking sites. Moreover, use and role of these websites in teaching learning was also assessed in this study. Methodology: Survey approach was considered appropriate for this study and a sample of 200 students (M=100+FM=100) and 50 teachers (M=25+FM=25) was taken through simple random sampling technique. For the collection of data, a questionnaire on five points Likert Scale was developed and administered on the respective sample. Reliability of this research tool was 0.80 (Alpha Coefficient). Main parameters of the research tool were; students' and teachers' perception and attitude towards social networking sites, use of these sites for academic purpose and effectiveness of SNS in educational development. Collected data were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Demographic analysis was done through percentages while difference in attitude, use and effectiveness was gauged through ANOVA by using SPSS XVII version. Main Findings of the study revealed that both students and teachers have positive attitude towards social networking sites. Interestingly, students have more positive attitude than teachers. Similarly students spend more time on these sites than their teachers. Youngsters were more fluent users of these sites and negative correlation was found between age and use of SNS. Both students and teachers were frequent users of Facebook, Twitter, Blogs, LinkedIn, Wikis and YouTube. However, comparatively students were more fluent users of these websites. Both students and teachers shared their ideas and information frequently with other digital natives through SNS. Both teachers and students used these websites for seeking solutions of academic, psychological and research problems. Students used these websites for writing assignments, searching information, career opportunities and group discussion. However, majority of the students used SNS for

entertainment and chatting with friends and relatives. Hence, if carefully used, these websites were very useful in motivating and engaging students. These websites were very helpful in developing reflective learning, peer learning and collaborative learning. These websites proved very beneficial in enhancing digital literacy and developing a sense of digital citizenship. Despite of these benefits, respondents also expressed some disadvantages of these websites if used carelessly. Distraction from educational activities, wastage of time, and difficulty in managing time for educational accomplishments were main disadvantages of SNS if used irresponsibly. Therefore, students may be encouraged to use these websites for getting optimum benefits from these technologies but emphasize may be given on responsibility and morality.

Paper ID: 101

Theme: Social Media and Education

M- LEARNING “A MODERN MODE OF INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION”

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Abstract

The aim of this research was to find out the modern developing trends to adaptation of m-learning in education system in order to enhance interactive teaching learning performance, achievement , positive social and economic impact and to determine whether m-learning is more effective modern mode of learning than traditional methods. the study was survey type. Population was consisted of various field of life from the age of 15 to 45 and above. The sample size was consisted on 100 participants. The data were collected from survey analyzed and interpreted by using standard deviation chi-square and t-test through the use of statistical package SPSS. The survey results were very positive and in favor of the mobile phone-based teaching system. So it is recommended that the m-learning should be widely used at various levels of education as modern mode of learning.

Paper ID: 105

Theme: Social Media and Education

**TEACHER'S SELF-EFFICACY AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS ICTs AND ITS EFFECT
UPON STUDENT ATTITUDE TOWARDS ICTs AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL**

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Abstract

This study will focus upon the teachers' attitude and self-efficacy towards information communication technologies and its effect upon students' attitude in public and private schools. This study will be quantitative and study design will be causal comparative. The main objectives of the study will be; to identify the attitude of the teachers towards information communication technologies, to find out the self-efficacy of the teachers towards information communication technologies, to identify the attitude of the students towards information communication technologies, to explore the effect of teachers self-efficacy and attitude on the attitude of students towards ICTs, to compare the teachers attitude and self-efficacy towards ICTs In public and private schools, to identify the gender wise difference of the teachers' attitude and self-efficacy towards information communication technologies. Six null hypotheses will be formulated on the basis of these objectives. All the secondary schools affiliated with FBlSE, and private schools affiliated with PEIRA under the urban territory will be taken as population of the study. Sample will be selected by cluster sampling and 30% of the schools from the overall population will be taken as cluster through random sampling. Three questionnaire will be developed by the researcher, one for measure the teachers' attitude toward ICTs on five point rating scale (strongly agree to strongly dis agree) second will measure the teachers' self-efficacy on 3 point rating scale (often to never) and last will for measure the students' attitude toward ICTs on 5 point rating scale (strongly agree-strongly disagree) and data will be collected by personal visit. Data will be analyzed by applying t test.

Paper ID: 157

Theme: Social Media and Education

Impact of Social Networking Sites on Academic Learning, Social Learning and Youth Activism

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Dr. Najmunnisa Dr. Iffet Sultana
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Abstract

The aim of this research is to identify the relationship among social networking sites (SNS), Academic learning (AL) and Social learning (SL) and youth activism (YA). By using quantitative approach, correlational research design was employed. University students who use Face Book were taken as population and 111 students were selected randomly. With the help of survey technique, data was collected by using questionnaire. Facebook addiction scale was adopted by (Andeassen, 2012) Academic learning scale was adapted from (VanDoorn & Eklund, 2013), Social Learning scale was adapted by (Yamauchi et al, 2012) and youth activism scale was adapted by author after literature review. Descriptive statistics and correlational technique was used to analyze the data. Findings of the study revealed that SNS Sites has positive relationship with AL, SL and YA. Moreover it shows that social networking sites improve academic and social learning of students as they are able to provide students with a cooperative learning environment that support educational activities such as discussion, material/resource sharing, interaction, participation engagement, motivation. It connects people from different background and thus help them to grow socially, motivate people to be active socially, politically and morally and are now willing to take a stand of what they believe is correct according to them. The study recommends that teacher should use SNS as teaching tool and ensure that students should use SNS for constructive use.

Paper ID: 166

Theme: Social Media and Education

Relationship between Innovative Practices and Exposure among University Teachers

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Abstract

Researches on teaching practices mainly focus on the integral role innovative practices play in the field of teaching. A variety of teaching practices emphasize teacher's professional knowledge, exposure and expertise. It has been observed that the practice based innovations and exposure are directly related with feedback, appraisal and support from the authority figure, evaluation based practice, workshops, shared discussions and experience in the field work (Tytler, 2007). The major aim of the study is to find out how training and experience of the trainers enhances the required knowledge. and expertise. Another aim of this study is to highlight the role of quality coaching, training and further exposure in the progress of a university teacher. The main objective of the study is to find out the relationship between innovative practices and knowledge enhancement among the university teachers .A convenient sample (N=50) teachers i.e, (n=25) males and (n=25) females with an age range of 25 to 50 years were taken from different universities of Pakistan. All participants held at least M. Phil degrees. A questionnaire was designed to find out the related issues .The results revealed a strong relationship between the variables. It was also found that the creative teaching practices lead to more knowledge and command on using latest tools of technology. It is concluded that the participants attending the conferences on both National and International level gained a variety of exposure and knowledge. The future implication is that the improved use of technology in teaching different course work will play a significant role in the professional development of university teachers in Pakistan.

Paper ID: 170

Theme: Social Media and Education

SOCIAL MEDIA AND EDUCATION

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Abstract

Education is a measurable process of providing a set of systematic contrapuntal instructions to the volunteer seekers, in formal institutes. A number of external stimuli affect the process in multiple ways. The current scenario of infoxication, absence of theoretical framework for cultural discourse, and engagement of learners in disagreement has become the hallmark of social media. The notion of social media was to foster the cultural discourse for a better human society, but it has harmed the social fabric, in general. One of the adverse effects is the mechanics of advertisement ornamenting the social media. As a tool, social media may be used for structuring the social narratives of multifaceted cosmopolitan society. Unfortunately, the social media is reckoned as the architecture of social fragmentation; being down to earth it is hard to deny this fact, but like other tools for strengthening human society, the political use of social media as a popular tool has become an absolute reality, these days. In educational process it is turning the seekers less analytical and forcing them to determine credibility, based on more clicks and likes. Initially social media sites were limited in terms of their accessibility and reliability, but now their undercurrent capitalistic approach has turned them into business sources. The existing curriculums of different levels need to be reformed to stand against the hegemony of social media. The proposed paper will be a test study of the changes may be incorporated in present curriculum, relying upon analysis and referencing; and infoxication, as a linear and fragmented tool of mere information.

**IMPACT OF STRESS AND COPING STRATEGIES ON ACHIEVEMENT
MOTIVATION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

Nadia Nazir,
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Abstract

The impact of stress and coping strategies on achievement motivation of university students was examined in this study. Additionally, gender based difference regarding stress level and stress coping strategies and its impact on achievement motivation was also measured. In this study, three instruments were used to measure stress, coping stress and achievement motivation by using Stress Indicator Questionnaire (SIQ), Coping Strategies Inventory (CSI) and Achievement Motivation Questionnaire (AMQ). SIQ comprised five subscales contained 73 items physical indicators, sleep indicators, behavioural indicators, emotional indicators and personal habits, CSI comprised eight subscales contained 72 items i.e problem solving, cognitive restructuring, express emotions, social support, problem avoidance, wishful thinking, self criticism and social withdrawal and AMQ consisted three subscales contained 18 itemize mastery goal, performance goal and social goal. Cranach's Alpha reliability of SIT, CSI and AMQ were .926, .842 and .871. Population of this study comprised of students of public sector universities of Islamabad. In order to select representative sample from the population, simple random sampling technique was used. A sample of 70 students was taken i.e 38 were male students and 32 were female students from two public sector universities of Islamabad. Research findings reveals that there is significant difference in responses between male and female university students regarding stress, stress coping strategies and achievement motivation, this study also reveals that there is significant negative relationship between student's stress and achievement motivation and it also reveals that coping strategies like self-criticism, social withdrawal and problem avoidance has negative correlation with mastery, performance and social goals whereas problem solving, cognitive restructuring, expression emotion and social support have positive correlation with mastery, performance and social goals. With wishful thinking, mastery goal has positive correlation while with performance and social goals have negative correlation. In the light of these findings, the researchers therefore recommended that students with dis-adaptive stress coping strategies must be trained and motivated to use effective coping strategies for stress management. Stress management program should be the integral part of the students' training. Higher authorities of educational organizations can organize orientation seminars, regular stress management programs, and guidance and counseling services to meet the need of students and to achieve their academic targets effectively.

Paper ID: 011

Theme: Higher Education

EFFECT OF IN-SERVICE TEACHER TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES ON PROACTIVE BEHAVIOR OF THE TEACHERS AT HIGHER LEVEL

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Abstract

Training is one of the important functions of any organization in order to build the capacities of the employees. With the advancement of technology every field is facing new challenges related to the latest developments, same is the case with the field of education. To meet with the new challenges related to the teachers and teaching system, we need to develop an effective training system for the teachers. In this regard in-service training has a vital role for the capacity enhancement. Unfortunately the status of teachers and teaching in Pakistan stills needs attention. So keeping the situation in focus the research was designed to achieve the objective to compare the perception of male and female faculty members towards the teacher training opportunities and the employee's proactive behavior. Further to assess the relationship between teacher training and proactive behavior of the teachers. The design of the study was descriptive. The data was collected with the help of two sets of questionnaires designed to assess the in-service teacher training (IV) and proactive behavior (DV) of the respondents. 11,092 teachers serving as the faculty members at higher level educational institutions were considered as the population of the study. Disproportional stratified sampling technique was used to select the respondents for the purpose of data collection. 154 employees were selected as the sample of the study. The collected data was analyzed with the help of Statistical Package of Social Sciences 21 Edition. t test and regression analysis were used in the process of analysis. It was found that the there was no statistical difference between the male and the female employees related to the perception of in-service training and proactive behavior. However in-service training had the significant effect on the development of proactive behavior of the employees as well. Further it was found out that the professional competence had the strongest effect on the development of proactive behavior. On the basis of findings it is recommended that the In-service training has to be linked with the performance benefits and promotions to attract the employees to take part in such activities. It is also recommended that training has to be linked with the daily routine problems and issues so that the employees may find it useful in their own situations.

Paper ID: 028

Theme: Higher Education

**DEVELOPMENT OF CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS AMONG PROSPECTIVE
TEACHERS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY**

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Abstract

The development of critical thinking skills has been identified as an important educational goal by government organizations, business leaders, and by leaders of higher education. Like all other disciplines, the development of critical thinking is important in teacher education. The present study aimed to identify the development of critical thinking skills among prospective teachers during their teacher training period. This cross sectional study calculated the mean difference in critical thinking scores collected through a standardized critical thinking test 'Watson Glaser Critical Thinking Appraisal'. The students enrolled in two year teacher education program (first semester and final semester) were taken as sample of the study. The data were analyzed by applying independent sample t-test to find the mean difference between two groups. The results showed that the students of final semester scored higher than freshmen. The study suggested integrating critical thinking strategies to accelerate the development of critical thinking among prospective teachers.

Paper ID: 034

Theme: Higher Education

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY ON THE CLASSROOM PERFORMANCE OF WORKING
AND NONWORKING STUDENTS AT MS LEVEL**

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Abstract

Students attending higher education face many new and exciting experiences and challenges in their institutions. Many of the students have to work their way through university, because of this they are not as engaged on campus as their fellow non-working students. The purpose of the study was to compare the performance of working and non-working student at MS level. The objectives of the study were to compare the classroom performance of working and nonworking student at MS level and to find the effect of work experience on student's performance. All the Teachers of International Islamic University Islamabad were selected as population of the study. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 40 teachers from Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Language and Literature, Faculty of Management Sciences and Faculty of Basics and Applied Sciences as sample of study. Research design of the study was quantitative; Survey was used to collect data. Questionnaire for teacher was used as research instrument. The research question of the study was 'What is the difference in the performance of working and non-Working Students at Ms Level?'. Research shows that there is difference in the performance of working and Non-working students in class. Working students are professionally developed, actively participate in discussion, share authentic and realistic information and are more confident. On other hand nonworking students are more punctual and regular, they submitted their assignments on time and make enjoyable presentation. They take high marks in exams as compare to working students. Data were collected through questionnaire and analysed through percentages. On the basis of the findings of this study it is suggested that working student may learn time management skills and nonworking may utilize their leisure time in reading books other than their curriculum so that both can perform better in classroom.

Higher Education as a way to Empower Nation

An Analysis from the Perspective of Pakistani Society in the 21st Century

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Abstract

This article intends to analyze critically, the contemporary condition of higher education in Pakistan in the 21st century. It explores that higher education is defined in the meaning of final stage of formal learning following higher secondary education and leads that higher education plays a constructive role in the empowerment of a nation. It elaborates that to empower Pakistani nation higher education has received a great deal of attention for the last one and half decade. By considering higher education as a key source to empower nation a number of landmark initiatives and reform projects have been introduced from secondary to postgraduate level, as well as, for research activities and the western model of higher education has been adapted by Pakistani universities. The role of Higher Education commission of Pakistan is vital in this regard. It is however, a matter of great concern that there is lack of speedy and substantial progress and the ratio of higher education is still very poor and only 10% male (among 27% of male) and 5% female (among 26% of female) succeed to get higher education in Pakistan. This article thus, concludes that there are many socio-cultural and economic reasons such as poverty, rigid and backward culture, early age marriage, misunderstanding of the philosophy of Islam about worldly knowledge, lack of equal opportunities and above all lack of political concern due to which the progress of higher education is very slow. Another great hurdle in the way of higher education is multiple educational systems such as madaris system where children of poor class or orphans get only religious education in very poor and literalist manners, and Urdu medium government system where middle class children get education and most of them seek higher education at Pakistani universities, and the last category is English medium system where children of rich people get education and prefer to get higher education from foreign universities and to get job over there. The other problem is that secondary and higher secondary level of education is not available everywhere as 55% of the total educational institutions provide only primary level education while high schools are only 11.70% and degree colleges are only 0.42%. The universities constituent only 0.06% of the educational institutions and all this led poor and slow progress of higher education among Pakistani people. This research thus, suggests that we must earnestly tackle this issue and bring our educational policy and program on the line suited to the genus of our people, consonant with our history and culture, and having regard to the modern conditions, and vast development that have taken place all over the world. It is also suggested that budget allocation for higher education should be distributed in the light of the population and demand of each city. Private sector should be encouraged to establish system of higher education at each village and town and quality of education should be improved through an effective system of intervention by HEC.

**WELCOMING MODE OF UNIVERSITY FACULTY TOWARDS STUDENTS WITH
AND WITHOUT SPECIAL EDUCATION NEEDS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
INSTITUTIONS**

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Abstract

Welcoming approach in higher education institutions accelerates enrollment and participations of students with and without special education needs. Faculty members/teachers are effective stimuli in welcoming students with and without special education needs. The mode of faculty members determines whether the students with and without special education needs would be rebuffed or welcomed in Universities. Collecting empirical evidences from University faculty members/teachers to mainstream students with special education needs in higher education institutions provides a foundation to address barriers in welcoming students with and without special education needs along with policy issues in higher education institutions in Pakistan. The study undertaken also investigates how University faculty members/teachers view and welcome disability in Universities. The study builds its theoretical framework from existing regional, national and global studies available on inclusion. Population of the study consists of male and female teachers from various departments of a University. One hundred and fourteen faculty members/teachers were selected from different departments of three Faculties i.e., faculty of social & behavioral sciences, faculty of Art & Law, and Faculty of Islamic and oriental languages on available basis. Researchers with the help of assistants collected the data. Data were collected on self-developed, validated questionnaire comprised of demographic information and items related to barriers to welcome all students and support needed for the purpose. Various statistics like t-test, ANOVA were used to analyze the collected data by using SPSS version 20. The analyses disclose that University faculty members do not have enough awareness to mainstream and welcome students with special education needs in higher education institutions. Multi-faceted barriers exist along with policy issues. The analyses further show that support and changes are required in institutions of higher education to create welcoming environment. It is recommended that teachers in Universities must be trained to trace workable possibilities to welcome students with and without special education needs in higher education institutions in Pakistan.

Paper ID: 063

Theme: Higher Education

**ANALYSIS OF PROFESSIONAL SOCIALIZATION OF NOVICE TEACHERS IN
UNIVERSITIES OF PAKISTAN**

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Abstract

Teachers play significant role in the economy as well as social development of society. The purpose of this research was to analyze the professional socialization of novice teachers in universities of Pakistan. The basic objectives of the study were to find out the relationship of the novice teachers with the pupils, to investigate the professional socialization experiences of the novice teachers with colleagues, to examine the professional socialization practices of novice teachers with the head of the department and to analyze the professional socialization experiences of the novice teachers with parents of the students. Mixed method approach was used to analyze the professional socialization of novice teachers. The descriptive research method was used to analyze the data. The research was delimited to three public sector universities of Islamabad. The data were collected from 105 novice teachers of three universities out of 200 novice teachers. Random sampling technique was used for the selection of the participants of the study. Questionnaire and semi-structured interview was used to collect the data from the sample of the study. The data were analyzed through mean scores and percentage. It was concluded that novice teacher perceive they faced only few problems during the early years of teaching while developing a positive relationship with the students. Novice teachers encouraged the students for moral development as well as to adopt good behavior. Most of the times newly appointed teachers got time to organize learning material for the classroom and poor facilities were provided to them as compared to the senior colleagues. Novice teachers pointed out that head of the department assisted them in resolving the problems. The head of the department gave them most difficult task to accomplish. Most of the novice teachers said that parents did not involve in any academic matters of the students. If teachers faced a severe problems then they consult with the problem that how to solve the particular problem of the pupils. Parents did not create any hindrance in marking procedure and results of the pupils. The research also recommends that there may be a systematic procedure to evaluate the performance of the early career teachers. There may be professional development training which enhances the skills of teachers.

Paper ID: 071

Theme: Higher Education

Introducing Practitioner Research for Teacher Learning, Research and Innovation in Higher Education

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Abstract

This session presents a brief introduction of practitioner research as an innovative tool for teacher professional development (PD). Practitioner research, also known as teacher research is a systematic way for teachers to engage in research related to their practice that allows them to challenge traditional ways of engaging in PD (Cochran-Smith & Lytle, 1993, 2009). The session focuses on the perspectives and experiences of a seminar instructor and eight participants as they study Practitioner Research for research and innovation in higher education. The participants include five English Language Teachers, one Pakistan Studies teacher, one Development Studies teacher and one French teacher. They will discuss their Professional Learning based on readings, presentations, discussions, and assignments that were part of the seminar. Proposals developed for conducting research in the classrooms and individual learning experiences will also be shared. Implications for teachers in general and for teachers of English, Pakistan Studies and French in particular will be highlighted.

HIGHER EDUCATION: A GATEWAY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Sustainable development is a phenomenon that has got a paramount attention in this contemporary globalized world. It has become one of the major concerns of all nations. Sustainable development means to meet the present day's needs while keeping in mind an empathetic concern for the future generations. The well-being of people depends on the wise and effective use and preservation of available natural resources. Sustainable gives a great importance to environment. Education puts a valuable share in every constructive activity. From policy formulation to its implementation, the role of this sector cannot be ignored. Higher education is directly linked up with economic prosperity and social well-being. Different countries have invested a great amount of time and efforts to study what role higher education can play in Sustainable development. This paper is aimed at explaining the role of higher education in sustainable development. The paper is based on extensive literature review in the area of sustainable development. It will identify most appropriate methods, curriculum opportunities, practices that can improve the state of sustainable development. It will discuss the challenges that are creating hindrances in the process of sustainable development. It is concluded that higher education certainly plays a significant role in sustainable development. Higher education institutions can contribute significantly in sustainable development by introducing programs related to sustainable development, establishment of botanical gardens, celebrating environmental weeks, by including concept of sustainable development in all programs, tree planting, establishing national network with other universities on education for sustainable development, initiating researches in the area of sustainable development, and sensitizing the students and teachers through seminars and lectures.

Paper ID: 090

Theme: Higher Education

**THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION ON THE
RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN TEACHERS PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL
JUSTICE AND BURNOUT BEHAVIORS AT COLLEGE LEVEL**

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Dr. Riffat un Nisa Awan

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Abstract

This study has explored the relationships between organizational justice, organizational commitment, supervisor support, job satisfaction on organizational Citizenship behaviors (OCBs) of secondary school teachers. The researchers conducted a cross-sectional survey by administering the questionnaires to collect data on a sample of 500 hundred secondary schools teachers of district Sargodha. Out of these four hundred filled in questionnaires were returned in the usable form. The analyses conducted in this research showed that the demographic variables like age, experience, nature of job, type of industry, type of organization and qualification had insignificant effects on most of the OCBs of secondary school teachers and were taken as control variables. Gender and experience, however, had significant effects on some dimension of OCBs. The MANOVA revealed that male secondary school teachers in the sample were more oriented towards sportsmanship behavior while female teachers were more oriented towards helping behavior. The inferential analyses (hierarchical multiple regression) showed that perceived distributive justice and job satisfaction were not significantly related to any dimension of the OCBs (i.e. helping, civic virtue, sportsmanship and compliance) of secondary school teachers in the sample selected. Perceived operational justice and affective commitment were, however, significantly related to all types of the OCBs. Perceived interactional justice and normative commitment were significantly related to only sportsmanship behavior of teachers. The variable continuance commitment was significantly related to teachers' civic virtue and compliance. The perceived supervisor support was also found to be significantly related to secondary school teachers' helping, civic virtue and compliance. It was also found that gender significantly moderated the relationships between the following pairs of variables: operational justice and civic virtue; interactional justice and helping; affective commitment and compliance; continuance commitment and civic virtue; continuance commitment and sportsmanship; job satisfaction and sportsmanship. The interactions of gender with DJ, CC and supervisor support were not significant on any dimension of the secondary school teachers' OCBs in the sample. These findings had many implications for educational researchers, managers and practitioners especially the human resource planners and managers serving in the education sectors in the developing countries like Pakistan.

Paper ID: 094

Theme: Higher Education

EMPATHY, STYLES OF HUMOR AND SOCIAL COMPETENCE IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Dr. Rafia Rafique (Associate Prof)

Ms. Madiha Nazeer (M.Phil)

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to investigate the association between empathy and styles of humor with social competence. The sample comprised of 186 university students, men (n=93) and women (n=93), drawn through multi-stage sampling technique from three private universities of Lahore. It was hypothesized that social competence is significantly predicted by empathy (fantasy empathy, empathic concern, perspective taking empathy, personal distress) and styles of humor (affiliated humor, self-enhancing humor, aggressive humor and self defeating humor). Correlational survey design was used in this research. Self administered standardized scales, Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1983), Humor Styles Questionnaire (Martin, Martin, Puhlik-Doris, Larsen, Gray, & Weir, 2003) and Interpersonal Competence Questionnaire (Buhrmester, Furman, Wittenberg, & Reis 1988) were used to measure empathy, styles of humor and social competence, respectively. The above proposed hypotheses were verified by carrying out hierarchical multiple regression. Results of the study indicated that social competence is significantly predicted by empathic concern and self enhancing style of humor. Research regarding gender differences disclosed that men used more maladaptive styles of humor as compared to women. However, no significant differences were found in empathy and social competence between male and female university students. Implications for the future research are hereby discussed.

**IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN PAKISTAN:
CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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Abstract

Globalization is a process of interconnectedness of people and Higher education has a prominent position in intellectual society of this globalised world. The institution of higher education has always global character in nature by exchanging of scholars, students, thoughts and ideas. But it gain momentum because of advancement in technology particularly in communication and internet technologies and activities like movement of scientists as well as students from one country to another research and development activities make it more prominent in field of knowledge. This cohesiveness also has impact on institutions of higher education which are struggling to face the challenges and exploit more benefit. The process of globalization is more supported by developed nations for fulfillment of their goals and earns advantages as compare to underdeveloped nations like Pakistan which face problem from powerful states to influence their policies. So, policy making in these countries is the reflection of globalized world instead of national demands that can also observe in their education policies. Technological advancement is made it possible access to knowledge and not restricted to physical boundaries. Cultural globalization is transforming the higher education institution into an industry and education is like a product in open market in which research and development has commercial purpose. According to social Darwinism adaptation is prerequisite for survival so, higher education institutions that try to compete with global change will be safe. The study is qualitative in nature hence qualitative research techniques are used for data collection along with the blend of descriptive and analytical models. Both primary and secondary data are used. Opposing point of view is taken from reading materials and this strategy helps in building an objective approach of the problem and arriving at certain conclusion for making recommendations. This paper explores how globalization affects higher education and poses challenges as well as opens opportunities in Pakistan.

**THE CONTRIBUTION OF INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD
IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FEMALE HIGHER EDUCATION DURING LAST FIVE
YEARS FROM 2005 TO 2010**

Rukhsana Sardar
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Abstract

The study was conducted to examine the contribution of international Islamic university Islamabad in the development of female higher education during last five years from 2005 to 2010. The objectives of the study were, (i) to explore female teacher's development at IIUI, (ii) to ascertain the female enrolments and graduates number from 2005 to 2010, (iii) to investigate the strategies adopted by IIUI for professional development of female teachers, (iv) to find out teaching methods adopted by female teachers at IIUI, (v) to examine teaching and learning facilities available for females at IIUI from 2005 to 2010, (vi) to discover research development by female teachers at IIUI from 2005 to 2010, (vii) to evaluate infrastructure development for female campus at IIUI from 2005 to 2010. The research was based on descriptive survey study. All the documents, research papers, articles, newsletters, prospectuses of university and convocations reports were collected. 242 teachers of IIUI in female campus were the population of the study. 100 teachers of the International Islamic University Islamabad in female campus were the sample of the study (which was the 41% of the total population). A questionnaire was developed for female teachers. A checklist was developed for documents data collection. The documents data were regarding enrolments, graduates, research publications, teacher's record, budget report, infrastructure and library data etc. The data were tabulated and interpreted in the form of tables and figures by using percentages. The major conclusions of the study were that there was female teacher's development at IIUI because the number of teachers was increasing every year especially after 2005. It was concluded that the rate of enrolled students were high as compared to the rate of graduates. The rate of enrolment was increasing every year in all faculties especially in social sciences, applied sciences and management sciences as compared to other faculties. The rate of graduates was less than the rate of enrolments. In the light of the conclusions following recommendations were made. For improving the graduates rates in all faculties especially in Arabic, Usuluddin and Shariah & Law there may be proper evaluation of teachers in all faculties and the reports may be communicated to the teachers directly to improve the teaching standards. There may be seminars and workshops arranged in such a way that every teacher can avail this facility once a time in a semester.

EFFECTS OF MANIFEST ANXIETY ON STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE

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P.hD Scholar

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Dr. Mumtaz Fatima Jafari

Abstract

The present study was aimed to investigate the effect of manifest anxiety on students' academic performance. A correlational research design was used while adopting quantitative research approach. The sample of the study consisted of 800 students (400 anxious students and 400 non-anxious students) of 9th class, were taken from five F.G. girls secondary schools of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The study hypothesized that manifest anxiety do not effect on the performance of the students. The Depression, Anxiety and Stress scale 42 was used to measure the anxiety of the students. Statistical analysis of Pearson r was used to measure the correlation between anxiety and academic achievement of the female students. The results supported the research hypothesis as it was found that there was significant correlation ($r = -.318^*$) in anxious students and their academic performance ($r = -.327^*$) in non-anxious students and their academic performance. The study hypothesized that as the level of anxiety increase the level of academic performance will decrease and as the level of anxiety decrease the level of academic performance will increase. Pearson r measures the correlation between two different groups; anxious students and their academic performance and non-anxious students and their academic performance. Pearson r value ($r = -.318^*$) and ($r = -.327^*$) showed a significant correlation between manifest anxiety and academic performance as $p < .05$. Thus the results supported the hypotheses of the study.

Paper ID: 110

Theme: Higher Education

**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT AND FEEDBACK PROVISION: A CASE STUDY OF
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY**

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Abstract

The present research is part of M.S thesis, it was qualitative in nature. It aimed at studying the uses of assessment results for the improvement of student learning in International Islamic University Islamabad. The major objectives of the study were to explore the assessment techniques used by teacher educators in university classrooms during students' evaluation, to explore what extent these assessment techniques covering course objectives and course contents and also to investigate what kind of feedback was being provided to students for their learning improvement. There sources of data were semi structured interviews of teacher educators and documents. Findings of the research showed that major assessment techniques used by university teachers were quizzes, projects, assignments and mid and end-term papers, mid-term and final assessment was not covering all learning objectives and was limited to knowledge level, teachers lacked interest in providing written feedback to students for their improvement. Interviews from teacher educators showed that teacher educators offer only oral feedback to the students. It is recommended that teachers should cover all the learning objectives and assessment questions should be in accordance with learning objectives, should also provide proper written feedback to students so that they can improve their learning.

**FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A CASE STUDY OF
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY-ISLAMABAD**

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Abstract

The concept of “financial literacy” is a new comer term in Pakistan. Similarly it has been given due attention at international level for a small number of years. The basic aim of financial knowledge and literacy is to develop the financial skills and abilities of an individual to an extent where they can independently cater their financial needs and make independent and reasonable financial decisions for personal and social well being. Financial literacy is among the 21st century literacy’s. The literature review indicated that there exists a gap where no significant researches are made in the field of financial literacy in Pakistani context. As a scholar from education the researcher feels that this gap should be filled by her. Therefore the proposed study will be conducted under these objectives. a) To assess the level of financial literacy of university students at International Islamic University- Islamabad. b) To compare levels of financial literacy among male and female students of Faculty of Social Sciences at International Islamic University-Islamabad. c) To compare the levels of financial literacy among the departments of faculty of social sciences. d) To compare the levels of financial literacy among the 1st semester students and last semester students of BS level program enrolled in faculty of social sciences. The proposed population of the study will be male and female students of faculty of social sciences at international Islamic university-Islamabad. The sample will be the 1st and last semester of every department’s BS-Honor degree program. Purposive random sampling technique will be used. For assessing the levels of financial literacy a cross sectional survey will be conducted. The instrument will be developed by the researcher after literature review. For assessing levels, mean score will be calculated. For gender wise comparison t-test will be applied through SPSS software. For finding the departmental difference ANOVA will be applied to the mean scores generated similarly for the comparison among first and last semester students t-test will be applied. Three null hypotheses will be tested throughout the study.

Paper ID: 116

Theme: Higher Education

HIGHER EDUCATION: CREDENTIALS OR SKILLS FOR GRADUATE WORK AND EMPLOYABILITY

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Abstract

Academic credentials are seen significant dimension of employability in contemporary competitive knowledge based economy. Dominant discourses locate higher education as an investment that will give students direct benefits in the job market. Based on qualitative interviews with 40 postgraduate students in four (two public and two private) universities, this paper examines the way postgraduate students understand the role of their educational credentials in relation to their future employability. Keeping in view the congested and competitive job market and the meaning attached with higher education, discourse analysis has been employed as the key theoretical and methodological tool for the interpretation and analysis of data. The study findings show that postgraduate students perceive their academic qualifications as having a declining role in shaping their employment outcomes in what is perceived to be a congested and competitive job market. The study also illustrates that postgraduate learners still see their academic credentials a significant dimension of their employability and try to add value to them. The study findings contribute to universities' practices and Higher Education Commission's vision of higher education by placing emphasis on quality education.

EXISTING CAPACITY OF DIFFERENT UNIVERSITIES AND RELATED ISSUES TO GIVE A CLEAR FORECAST ABOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY, 2009

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International Islamic University Islamabad

Abstract

The purpose of the study to forecast about the feasibility of implementation of National Educational Policy 2009 regarding higher education in the universities of Islamabad. The objectives of the study were to analyze the current status of implementation of higher education provision of National Education Policy 2009, to identify the major problems faced by different universities in the implementation of Higher Education provision of National Education policy 2009 and to compare the status of implementation of higher education provision of National education Policy 2009 among the universities of Islamabad. The population of the study consisted of different teachers of four universities. Sample of the study concerned with hundred different teachers of different universities and data analyst of four public sector universities of Islamabad. In order to achieve the objectives of the study a questioner was designed. Data were collected through researcher's personal visit to the sample universities. Data were analyzed using frequencies. A major finding of the study includes; for transmission of research knowledge to the business sector, the mechanism adopted by most of the universities (i.e. AIOU, IIUI, NUML, and FUUAST) was university industry partnership. Most of the universities (i.e. AIOU, IIUI, and NUML) got budget for competitive research grants. All of the sample universities (i.e. AIOU, IIUI, NIML, FUUAST) developed collaboration with the world scholarly community with in country and abroad, in connection with post-Graduate students and faculty, adopted Tenure Track systems of appointments, and lounged integrated four – year bachelor degree program. Major conclusion of the study includes; most of the universities (i.e. AIOU,) have not developed incubator programmed and the major problems in this connection is lack of funds. As an Institution teacher, 81.44 % teachers were agree that universities will raise enrolment in Higher Education up till 10% by 2020. Most of the universities have not developed split degree programmed. Major problems in this connection are lack of funds and lack of relevant information. 86% teachers were strongly agreed that they were satisfied with their university professional programs. Findings were that 72% teachers were agree that they were satisfied with their university professional programs. 1.16% teachers from different faculties disagree that were satisfied with these programs etc. Therefore, government may provide funds for developing incubator programmed in different universities. Teachers may avoid local politics, mutual jealousy and personal biases and may concentrate towards their professional development, so that; peer evaluation may be included in quality assurance programmed. Funds and relevant information regarding split Degree Programmed may be provided for the implementation of split-degree programmed.

Paper ID: 119

Theme: Higher Education

**A COMPARISON OF STUDENTS' ICT SKILL LEVEL AT INTERNATIONAL
ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD**

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Department of Education
Prof. Dr. Samina Malik
Chairperson, Department of Education,
International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan

Abstract

The study aimed at analyzing research students' perceptions about their ICT skills. The objectives of the study were (a) to investigate ICT skills level of research students, (b) to compare ICT skills level of male and female research students, (c) to identify main source of ICT training for students. The population of study comprised of all research students i.e. 133 enrolled in PhD programme (session 2013) of Faculty of Social Sciences at International Islamic University Islamabad. Using simple random sampling technique 40 research students were randomly selected. A survey questionnaire was designed on four point Likert Scale containing ten items in terms of ICT applications. Data collected were analyzed using percentage for comparative analysis of respondents across each ICT application. Major findings of the study revealed that Word processing, Presentation skill, Internet surfing, Email, and OPAC usage skill of students was at good level, majority of the students had no idea about EndNote, Digital Resource Access skill of students was at an average level, female research students' ICT skill level was good as compared to male students, and self-learning as the prime mode of ICT training for both male and female research students.

Paper ID: 146

Theme: Higher Education

**ROLE OF SOCIAL SUPPORT AS PREDICTOR OF MENTAL HEALTH AMONG
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

Mussarat Jabeen Khan, Hafsa Arif
Mussarat Jabeen Khan, Lecturer, Dept of Psychology
International Islamic University Islamabad
Hafsa Arif
Dept of Psychology
International Islamic University Islamabad

Abstract

The present study aimed to examine the role of social support as predictor of mental health among university students. Sample comprised of 150 university students, 75 female and 75 male university students. Their age ranges from 18 to 30 years. Translated Mental Health Inventory (Khan, 2014) (having two subscales: psychological well being and psychological distress) and Translated Provisions of Social Relations Scale (Ayub, 2004) (Having two subscales: family support and peer support) were used for assessment. Findings indicated that family support and peer support were positively correlated with psychological well being and negatively correlated with psychological distress. It also showed by Regression Analysis that social support positively predict mental health among university students. t-test analysis was carried out to find the gender, age and educational differences among university students. Results showed female university students are high on psychological well being, have high family support and high peer support than male university students. There were non-significant differences between the university students of below and above 20 years of age on family support, peer support, psychological well being and psychological distress. There were also non-significant differences between graduate and undergraduate university students on all the research variables.

COMPUTER ANXIETY AMONG NEW AND OLD STUDENT

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Abstract

The present study was aimed at exploring the computer anxiety among new comers and old student. Sample of the study consisted of 100 college and 100 university students (new comers = 100, & old students = 100) each male and female from different colleges and universities of Islamabad. Their education was intermediate, graduation and masters level. Original English version of Computer Anxiety Rating Scale (CARS) was used. The scale was highly reliable. Results indicated that new comers have high level of computer anxiety than that of the old students. Results further showed that there is a significant difference between males and females on Computer Anxiety Rating Scale (CARS) i-e, females have high level of computer anxiety than that of the males. The findings of the study revealed that college students are having less computer anxiety than university students therefore it is recommended to investigate the reasons through survey. It is also recommended that teachers should encourage students to practice the activities on computer because experience reduces computer anxiety.

Paper ID: 153

Theme: Higher Education

**ASSESSMENT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AFFECTIVE STYLES OF EMOTIONS
AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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Abstract

The main objective of the present study was to investigate the relationship between affective styles of emotions and aggressive behavior among university students. Sample comprised of 150 students, 75 males and 75 females, from different universities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi. Affective Style Questionnaire and Buss & Perry Aggression Scale were used to measure the study variables. Both scales were found to be reliable. Value of the correlation coefficient showed that there is a significant relationship between affective styles of emotions and aggressive behavior. Results of the t-test indicated that there is no significant difference between males and females on anger. While on hostility and verbal aggression males and females differ significantly. It is recommended that results of the study should be provided to students so that they can polish their abilities.

Paper ID: 155

Theme: Higher Education

REFLECTION ON ACTION A PANACEA FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENT TEACHERS

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Abstract

Professional development refers a systematic process for improving and increasing capabilities of teachers by providing them access to connoisseur education and training opportunities within the schools, outside the schools or through watching senior teachers to advance professional knowledge and skills. Teachers usually involved in reflection to develop good relationships with colleagues and students, to maintain classroom discipline and to overcome shyness, shivering, repetition of words during teaching learning process is called reflection on action. This paper seeks to provoke student teacher to reflect on their classroom practices for their own professional development. Reflection on action led teacher educators to shift their attention towards learning of professional skills by reflecting upon their students and colleagues feedback or by reflecting through own practices. This paper aims to study the role of reflection-on-action on the professional development of student teachers educators. Findings of the paper based on quantitative and qualitative data collected from 800 student teachers through questionnaire and observation. Descriptive analysis of the data was made to see the tendencies of the responses and then variables were computed to test the hypotheses. Linear regression model summary revealed that involvement of student teachers in reflection on actions The R^2 value=.567 indicated that 'ROA' explain nearly 57% of the variation in the dependent variable 'understanding of professional mistakes'. In other words reflection of prospective teachers over students discourteous attitude, shortcomings of lesson, effectiveness of teaching, learning outcomes and reflection over weakness of teaching method increased 57% chances to understand and rectify professional mistakes. The results revealed that majority of student teacher seen involvement in reflection on action as positive and substantial for their own professional development.

**AN ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE TEACHING STYLES AND STUDENT'S
LEARNING STYLES AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL**

Dr. Shazia Zamir (Assistant Professor)

Nadia Nazir

Education Department National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad

Abstract

The present study explored the teaching styles and learning styles at university level. The main objectives of this study were to find out the teaching styles of university teachers and the learning styles of university students. Data were collected through two questionnaires i.e Teaching styles questionnaire by Luciano Mariani and Felder Soloman Index Learning Styles questionnaire (ILS) was used to measure Student's learning styles. The goal of the teaching styles and ILS is to measure teaching/learning style preferences across four dimensions (active/reflexive, sensing/intuitive, visual/verbal, and sequential/global). Population of this study comprised of teachers and students of public sector universities in Islamabad. Two public sector universities of Islamabad were taken as sample. The sample included 19 males and 21 females' university teachers, 30 males and 70 females' university students of social sciences departments. Data were analysed by using descriptive statistics such as Mean, Percentages and Inferential statistics such as t-test. The findings showed that teachers preferred to use different teaching styles and female teachers prefer to use Visual-Verbal than male teachers whereas male teachers scored higher on each of the teaching styles' dimension i.e Visual non-verbal, Auditory, Kinesthetic, Global- Analytic, Reflective-Impulsive, Individual-Group than female counterparts. Moreover different learners have different types of learning styles but mostly students have Active, Sensing, Visual and global learning style. whereas male and female students were significantly different on two scales: Visual-Verbal and Active-Reflective. Based on the results and conclusions of the study, the following recommendations were made. Workshops, seminars and counselling sessions may be arranged for teachers and students to remove the discrepancies between the teaching styles and learning styles by inculcating awareness of relationship between teaching and learning styles and its impact on achievement motivation which may help teachers and learners to be more flexible in their teaching and learning. Through pre-service teacher training program, teacher may be trained to shift from traditional teaching methods to permissive teaching styles and use their expertise to apply more than one teaching styles by considering the nature and gender differences of students.

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACADEMIC
SUCCESS OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN PUNJAB**

Ayesha Saleem

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Dr. Muhammad Khalid Mahmood

Assistant Professor of Education, University of Education, Lahore

Abstract

Present Quantitative inquiry aimed at measuring emotional intelligence and relating it with academic success of visually impaired students studying at higher education institution of the Punjab. The adapted version of 'Scale of Emotional Intelligence' (SEI) was used in present study. A questionnaire was used to record academic success of visually impaired students in terms of marks obtained by them in Matric, Intermediate, BA/BSc and in the programs they are currently enrolled. Data were collected from eighty visually impaired students of Universities who agreed to participate in the study. Histogram of overall emotional intelligence scores revealed that emotional intelligence was normally distributed among visually impaired students enrolled in Universities. Analysis on components of emotional intelligence revealed that visually impaired students were high on empathy scale and interpersonal skills, but low on impulse control and stress tolerance scales. There was no significant difference in overall emotional intelligence mean scores and components of Emotional intelligence mean scores of male and female visually impaired students except for impulse control on which male were significantly better than that of Female. No impact of emotional intelligence was found on academic success of visually impaired students in terms of marks obtained by them in various examinations.

**ISSUES OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS
ACQUIRING HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITIES OF PUNJAB**

Miss Ayesha Saleem

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Dr. Muhammad Khalid Mahmood

Assistant Professor of Education, University of Education, Lahore

Abstract

Present qualitative inquiry aimed at documenting social adjustment issues of visually impaired students enrolled in Universities for higher education. Snow ball sampling was used to approach participants of present study. Principal researcher herself interviewed the visually impaired students to know their social adjustment issues. Issues related to social adjustment of visually impaired students were diverse in nature such as isolation, lack of cooperation from administration and teaching staff and lack of awareness among common people. Some of the students considered themselves very lucky for having no problem or issue for their social adjustment. During interview visually impaired students were asked to rate themselves for their perceived level of social adjustment on a four-point scale with options of very well adjusted, adjusted, somewhat adjusted and least adjusted. A reasonable number 17.5% out of eighty-five visually impaired students considered themselves as very well adjusted 37.5% rated themselves as adjusted and other 37.5% considered themselves as somewhat adjusted. Only six students 7.5% reported themselves as least adjusted. It was concluded that Majority of the visually impaired students were socially adjusted in universities but they felt overall lack of awareness in society to deal with special people. Majority of the students mentioned ample parental and family support contributing in their academic success and social adjustment.

**IMPROVING RESEARCH IN HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR OF PAKISTAN –
A ROAD MAP**

Dr. Sadaf Farooq

Assistant Professor,
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International Islamic University

Abstract

Higher Education with associated applied research is considered the cornerstone of most of the developed world's economy and society. This also remains the objective of successive Pakistani governments. Teaching and research quality at universities subscribe to the nation's economic activity, both directly and through its impact on the future growth. HEC (Higher Education Commission) in Pakistan supports research with huge taxpayers and foreign donor contributions with expectations that the nation progresses from the learning and innovation that occurs through higher education. In the context of declining public resources, their effective utilization is a matter of serious concern for Higher Education research akin to other segments of society. Unfortunately, the quality of research in most of over 100 plus higher education centres in Pakistan has not produced meaningful results for which the nation could feel elated. Identifying hurdles to research is a vital basic step towards improving its quality. This paper therefore attempts to investigate hindrances to Higher Education research in Pakistan. Lack of financing and resource distribution are key barriers to researchers in all developing countries. Official bureaucracy, the qualitative and quantitative dimension of research assessment and personal and extraneous biases in judging research projects are additional hurdles to be surmounted in carrying out research. Lack of interaction between researchers and scientific policy-makers is also a threat in research, which can erode the efficient utilization of research results. The strategy to resurrect the situation focuses on re-orientating the manner public and private sector universities organize and present their research. Need is to not only continue subject-based research, but additionally support the classification and establishment of cross-disciplinary research contingencies that address national / global challenges. Research has now become so important that indices such as the national investment in research, the number of researchers referred to the total population and the number of published papers are included amongst criterion in determining a country's development. Establishment of HEC and its subsequent performance in all the spheres of higher education including research promises to have a positive impact upon Pakistan's economic and social fabric. This does not mean there is no room for improvement. The current scarcity of public resources makes it necessary for the Pakistani university structure to better position itself and improve its transparency concerning its current situation and the challenges / priorities it faces. This would demand unbridled support of successive governments, academicians and civil society.

**ECONOMICS ANALYSIS OF MOONLIGHTING IN HIGHER EDUCATION
INSTITUTIONS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

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Assistant professor
Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan

Abstract

This is a first study of its kind in Pakistan's education sector (occupation specific) in which moonlighting has been empirically researched taking socio economic variables into consideration. The main objective was to investigate the determinants of moonlighting in public sector universities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. For selection of appropriate representative sample, due to the inherent nature of the target population multi-stage sampling was used. In the first stage, the population was stratified into rural, semi urban and urban universities. Then a simple random sample of nine universities was selected from each stratum using proportional allocation method. These included Khushal Khan University Karak, Islamia College University Peshawar, University of Malakand, Bacha Khan University Charsadda, University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar (Mardan campus), University of Haripur, University of Swabi, The University of Agriculture Peshawar and Khyber Medical University Peshawar. In stage two, each of the selected universities (primary sampling units) were further stratified according to the designation of the faculty members i.e. professor, associate professor, assistant professor, lecturers and teaching assistants. From each stratum sample of individuals were selected using simple random sampling. Then we make use of the stratified random sampling in both stages with proportional allocation of units' selection. The resulted sample consisted of 98 professors, 60 associate professors, 195 assistant professors, 246 lecturers and 67 teaching assistants i.e. 656 in total. The population consisted of 1286 faculty members. Logistic regression was used for analysis based on the incidence of moonlighting or not moonlighting. Wage rate of first job, wage rate of second job, accumulative wage of more than one second jobs, employment status, hours of work at second job, location and marital status were found significant in its effect towards moonlighting.

Paper ID: 191

Theme: Higher Education

**STUDY OF SELF REGULATED STRATEGIES AT UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL IN
UNIVERSITIES OF LAHORE**

Sidra Naeem, Research Scholar

Prof. Dr. Abid Hussain Ch.

Professor & Chairman, Department of Secondary Education,
Institute of Education and Research University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan

Abstract

This study was designed to explore self regulated strategies in public sector university students. The major purposes were to identify difference between arts and science students and male and female self regulation and its components: self planning, self monitoring, self instruction, self evaluation, and self reaction. A survey was conducted to collect data. All the students of public sector universities were population of the study. Sample was deduced through the selection of common departments in PU and GCU due to the existence of vast arts and science fields in both universities. Sample was consisted of 800 undergraduate arts (406) and science (294) students. A questionnaire of Javed Hassan Akhtar was adopted for data collection. Academic Self Regulation Scale (ASRS) was consisted on 6 point Likert type scale ranging from (1) strongly disagree to 6 (strongly agree). The reliability of the whole scale was 0.83. SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) 19 version was used for data analysis. The findings drawn from the results of the study that there is no significant difference in use of self planning, self monitoring, self evaluation and self reaction components, rather at self instruction. There were no difference existed in sub components of self regulation in male and female students.

Paper ID: 211

Theme: Higher Education

**THE HEAD MANAGERIAL BEHAVIOUR AND THE FACULTY WORK
PERFORMANCE AT HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION IN KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA**

Miss Humaira Tufail, Ph.D. Scholar (Education),
Dr. Muhammad Naseer Ud Din,
Assistant Professor, IER, Kohat University of Science and Technology

Abstract

The present study was designed to find out the factors that affect the organizational behavior and teachers' work performance in higher educational institutions in terms of motivation, communication, decision-making, good work environment and teachers' work performance. The study was delimited to public sector universities the participant of the study, were 150 teachers of public sector Universities randomly selected. Data were generated using Organizational Behaviour and Teachers' Work Performance questionnaire. The instrument was a five point Likert type scale. The data were analyzed through descriptive statistics. On the strength of these findings, it was concluded that motivational strategies, communication skills, good decision and good working environment highly affect the performance of teachers. The researcher recommended that head should utilize appropriate motivational strategies, effective communication and a good decision-making approaches, to enhance teachers' work performance towards achieving the educational goals and objectives. The study would help the educational managers (heads) to acquire strategies for managing teachers so as to enhance their work performance in the organization.

Paper ID: 215

Theme: Higher Education

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCUS OF CONTROL AND SELF ESTEEM ON THE
ACHIEVEMENT ORIENTATIONS OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR'
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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ABSTRACT

Problem of the study was to explore the relationship between locus of control and self-esteem on the academic achievement orientations of private and public sector university students, it further aimed to investigate the impact of demographic variations such as gender, discipline and family income in determining the type of locus of control, level of self-esteem and level of academic achievement orientations of private and public sector university students. In this study for the measurement of self-esteem Factor Loading Self Esteem Scale developed by Rifai was used (1999), it was consisted of 29 items and 4 factors such as Self-Acceptance, Academic Competence, Physical and Social Acceptance and Self Competence. For the measurement of locus of control Rotters Locus of Control Scale consisted of 29 items was used. Achievement orientation attitude scale developed by Ansari was used to measure achievement orientations, which was consisted of 10 items. Data was collected through stratified random sampling technique. The sample consisted of 510 respondents among them 256 were male and 254 were female students. Data was analyzed with various statistics which provided an insight that students differ in terms of self-esteem, locus of control and achievement orientations. Results revealed that students of public sector universities have internal locus of control, higher self-esteem and higher achievement orientations. Female students have higher self-esteem and achievement orientations, whereas male students have internal locus of control. It is recommended that teachers may use appropriate pedagogical and motivation practices to inculcate internal locus of control, higher self-esteem and higher academic achievement orientations among university students. It is also recommended that at university level students may also learn self-management and develop internal locus of control, positive self-esteem and ought to work hard in order to achieve their academic goals without external push.

Paper ID: 219

Theme: Higher Education

**ACADEMIC TRANSITION FROM HIGHER-SECONDARY TO HIGHER
EDUCATION: EXPERIENCES OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY ISLAMABAD**

Ms. Fouzia Ajmal, Teaching Research Associate
Prof. Dr. Samina Malik,
Chairperson, Department of Education, IIUI

ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to have an insight into experiences of undergraduate students of International Islamic University Islamabad in academic transition from higher-secondary to higher education. The objective of the study was to explore academic transitional experiences of undergraduate students of Faculty of Social Sciences during their first semester at International Islamic University Islamabad. The population of the study included all the students of Faculty of Social Sciences of International Islamic University Islamabad who got admission in BS in Semester Fall 2009 and 100 % of the population was taken as sample of the study. It was a descriptive study. A questionnaire was developed to obtain the views about the required data which was validated and found reliable. Mean was calculated to identify academic transitional experiences. The data revealed that students felt difficulties in transitional experiences but maximum difficulties they faced regarding academic issues like there is much difference in college and universities. Students found satisfied with induction to discipline where they found satisfied with the content studied in the first semester. The undergraduate students felt orientation program at the departments useful, they did not feel difficulties regarding integration, students felt difficulties regarding induction to discipline and felt difference between colleges and university studies. The findings of the study made bases for recommending that orientation session may be more systematic and comprehensive to the new coming undergraduate students for their better adjustments. Further research may be conducted on academic transition experiences of students of others levels.

Paper ID: 091

Theme: Assessment and Evaluation

DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS SCALE

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Abstract

The objective of the present paper was to develop indigenous scale to measure socio-economic status. The scale items were made on the basis of Kuppaswamy approach (Kumar, Petro, & Gupta, 1992). The sample was composed of 300 participants from different walks of life. The age range of the sample was 25-55. Exploratory factor analysis yielded 5 domains of socio-economic status that are education and job, living standard, recreational activities, social satisfaction and additional benefits and property. The scores from 100—122 indicated high socio-economic status, scores range from 75-99 indicated middle-upper middle, scores range from 60-74 indicated lower-middle, scores range from 50-60 indicated lower-upper-lower and score below 50 indicated lower socio-economic status. The development of indigenous scale was very important to measure socioeconomic status in Pakistani population as dimensions of international scales were not applicable in Pakistani culture.

PERFORMANCE GAP ANALYSIS AND TRAINING NEEDS OF TEACHERS

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.Abstract

In this article the professional development of in-service secondary school teachers is discussed in the context of the recently developed professional standards for teachers in Pakistan, it particularly focuses the three dimensions of “instructional planning and strategies” its dimensions are: i) Knowledge and Understanding, ii) Dispositions and iii) Performance and Skills, as stated in the National Professional Standards for teachers in Pakistan. The objective of the study was to determine the difference between the secondary school teachers’ existing levels in all the three dimensions of Instructional planning and strategies with respect to gender and location. The sample consisted of 400 secondary school teachers selected through multi stage proportionate stratified sampling. The Independent sample t-test showed that no difference existed between the existing levels of male and female secondary school teachers in the Knowledge & Understanding dimension, whereas significant difference was observed between the existing levels of male and female secondary school teachers in the other two, Dispositions and Performance & Skills dimensions. According to location no difference was seen between the existing level of urban and rural secondary school teachers in the Knowledge & Understanding and Performance & Skills dimensions, while significant difference was observed between the existing levels of urban and rural secondary school teachers in the Dispositions dimension. Overall, the teachers needed training in the different components of all the three dimensions, to achieve the desired standard of instructional planning and strategies as stated in the National professional standards.

Paper ID: 131

Theme: Assessment and Evaluation

MODEL FOR APPLICATION OF ISO 9000/9001 STANDARDS IN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

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Abstract

The desire to achieve 'Quality Education' has a long past but its compiled history is short. Educational managers always tries to find ways to increase the quality of education. Application of ISO-9000/9001 in education system can help us to enhance quality in education without replacing existing system of education. Though Educational Quality indicators are different from business indicators, but business entities can be adapted to enhance quality of education. The objectives of this study were to find out the applicability of ISO standards in educational settings, to find out the areas in education and training where ISO standards can be applied, to find out the advantages and disadvantages of application of ISO standards in education, to find out the implementation requirements of ISO based quality system in education and to suggest a model for application of ISO 9000/9001 system in education. Document analysis was used as to investigate the problem. The findings of the research revealed that there is a great possibility to convert business quality indicators into quality indicators for education, there are many advantages and some problem in its application in education. It was also found that these standards can be applied in every area of education. It was concluded that application of these standards in education may raise the quality of education. The study suggested a model describing how quality indicators can work in educational settings. This paper would help to investigate into means and ways for application of ISO 9000/9001 standards to education.

Paper ID: 187

Theme: Assessment and Evaluation

CONTRIBUTION OF P.T.A (PARENTS TEACHER ASSOCIATION) IN IMPROVING SCHOOL RESOURCES IN ISLAMABAD (AN ANALYSIS)

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International Islamic University Islamabad
Prof. Dr. Samina Malik Chairperson
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Abstract

According to the modern educational psychology education is a tool to run a society on the scientific bases, so it is the responsibility of the society to provide universal, compulsory and free education to the younger generation of the society. In modern school system all over the world parents are taking part in the teaching learning process through "School Councils" or "Parent Teacher Associations". In Pakistan the School Councils are working at the provincial level and Parent Teacher Associations are working in the government and some private schools of Islamabad the Capital Territory. The concept of P.T.A is not very old in Pakistan and in Islamabad it was properly introduced in 2000. It is proving to be very helpful in some institutions in making the teaching learning process effective and easy. The main objective of the study was to explore the areas for effective participation of P.T.A in improving the financial resources of the institution. The study was descriptive in nature and survey was carried out to examine the views of Heads of the institutions (non-elected members of P.T.A) and the Parents (elected members of the P.T.A) about the role of Parent Teacher Association in improving the financial resources of the institution. The sample of the study was selected through convenient sampling which covered the five sectors (Islamabad city, Nilore sect, Tarnole sect, Sehala sect, and Bhara kau sect) of the Islamabad. The sample comprised of 30 Heads of the institutes and 30 presidents of P.T.A of the same institutions, from the selected secondary schools which are functioning under the supervision of the Federal Directorate of Education Islamabad. For this study research instrument was formed to get the opinion of the both kinds of members of P.T.A for this study. The data was analyzed by drawing a table of comparison between the percentages of the two types of questionnaires. The two types of questionnaires were compared on the bases of similarities and differences shown between the answers of the same questions asked from both types of members of P.T.A. The data was analyzed by percentage. Thus it was concluded that the cooperation of both kind of members of P.T.A i.e the elected members or the parents of the students and the none elected members or the heads of the institutions is very necessary for making the Parent Teacher Association more functional. It was also concluded if the Association will be more functional, because the task of improving the financial resources or creating opportunities for fund raising, to improve the financial resources of the institution can become smooth and effective only by the help of more effective and functional PAT.

Paper ID: 001

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

COMPARISON OF ADVANCE PRACTICES ADOPTED BY TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF UNITED KINGDOM AND PAKISTAN TO COPE WITH THE CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

Teaching has always been a challenge in all era but particularly in this era of science and technology advances this has become a more challenging job, therefore a teacher and teacher education institutions are adopting multiple practices to cope with the situation and to fulfill the high expectations of the students and society. The major aim of this comparative account was to find out the difference of innovative practices preferred by developed and developing nations. Another aim was to document the specific advances in teacher education institutions of both UK and Pakistan. For the purpose researcher conducted informal interviews to the experienced teacher educators of both countries and investigated the current scenario of teacher education in both countries. Researcher selected ten teacher educators from each country and requested them to participate in the research. On receiving their consent informal flexible interviews were transcribed and thematic analysis was done to get the insight of the descriptions and comments of the respondents. It was found that both countries are sensitive about the upcoming challenges of the globalization and doing well to manage with the situation. The innovative practices opted by the developed nation was more advance technologically and they are equipping their students with more technology while the developing countries striving to cope with new philosophical orientation and equipping their students with more advance concepts. It was suggested that the joint venture of both developed and developing nations should be planned and implemented to balance the situation of upcoming globalized world.

Paper ID: 014

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**SCENARIO OF GIRLS' ENROLMENT IN SCIENCE AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN
DISTRICT BANNU**

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Abstract

Science education plays a vital role in the development of a county. Economic and social development is based on the advancement in the field of science & technology. Equal participation of female in education can ensure the development in real spirit. Bannu is one of the district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province which still demands more female participation in Science Education. Such ignorance of female in the field of science was the major thrust to undergo the specific research study with objectives to explore the girls' enrolment towards Science Education, study management and their preferences of opting science group. The research was descriptive in nature and survey design was applied. The target population comprised of all the science female students of ten Govt. Girls Secondary schools in Bannu city. Twenty five students from each school were selected from each school purposively. A structured questionnaire was used as a tool of research. It was found that enrollment in science group for class 9th and 10th remained consistently increasing with growing and positive trend of girls' enrolment towards science education from year 2009 to 2014. Deficiency in supporting environment at homes was reported by respondents.

Paper ID: 018

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**CONCEPT FORMATION TEACHING MODEL:AN INNOVATIVE WAY OF
TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING**

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Abstract

A concept is a mental construct to make generalizations and the extension of knowledge from some known things to other unknown. They must be formed properly at the early stage. If they are not properly developed, the knowledge remains unclear, vague and insufficient to cope with a challenging situation. So there is a need to explore other new teaching methods and models besides conventional methods for clarification of concepts. In the study, a teaching model was devised named as “concept formation teaching model” and its effect on Class IX students’ academic achievement was investigated over lecture method. Concept formation teaching model is based on specific arrangement of different steps to direct students to achieve predetermined instructional objectives by clarifying the misconceptions and developing the new concepts through active participation of students in questioning, discussion and activity. 143 students for experimental groups and 147 students for control groups were selected for experiment from three Government Girls and Boys High Schools of Rawalpindi. Pre-test-Post-test Non-equivalent-Groups Design was used. Experimental and control groups were exposed to concept formation teaching model and lecture method respectively for three months. Pre-test and post-test were administered to experimental and control groups at the beginning and end of the experiment. Lessons plans were made on the direct instruction’s format from Chemistry textbook for Class IX. Experimental and control groups were compared by applying t-test and analysis of covariance. The results showed that concept formation teaching model was more effective for clarification and strengthening of concepts than lecture method.

Paper ID: 025

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEACHERS' BELIEFS ABOUT
READING THEORIES AND STRATEGIES WITH THEIR CLASSROOM PRACTICES
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

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Abstract

The current study is based on the notion that teachers' classroom practices are influenced by their belief system. The present study targets to find out the beliefs of teachers about reading theories and strategies among 130 secondary school teachers and then finds out the relationship between their beliefs about strategies and theories and their classroom practices when they teach reading in , EFL setting in Pakistan. It is descriptive study. Data was collected through a questionnaire which consists of three parts- the importance of reading theories and strategies in reading comprehension and their use in actual classroom by the teachers. The results show that teachers emphasized linguistic knowledge, cognitive strategy and metacognitive strategy. The data also found that reading theories and strategies in the three domains—the importance of reading theories and strategies in reading comprehension, the necessity of reading theories and strategies in teaching practices, and actual use of reading theories and strategies in practical classrooms, are positively correlated.

Paper ID: 026

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

ROLE ANTICIPATION OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES AS CURRICULUM IN 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract:

The individuals of 21st century are living in the realm of advancements and the heights of glory of knowledge and intelligence but still the level of contentment is unsatisfactory. This lacking aspect of present century is due to failure in the peaceful co-existence and harmonized living of world nations. There is strong need of Engaging theologians of every faith in the process of conflict resolution utilizing the approach of theological argumentation and the process of harmonizing different components of faith and diversified faiths and balancing all in on alignment with the intention of reaching one beneficial purpose for the whole humanity in the particular conflict and general at the larger extent. There lies a strong theological argument of faith in co-existence and peace making strategies for the harmonized living of global diversified nations that “inner peace and contentment is the fruit of true and strong faith of individuals and this inner satisfaction and felicity is demonstrated by the outward attitude and behaviour towards others that assure the external peace, reconciliation and harmony”. There is no existence without co-existence and there is no co-existence without tolerance and acceptance of diversity of faiths of inhabitants sharing earth, the attitude of tolerance and acceptance of this diversity is fruit of sound knowledge that comes through the study of theology and hermeneutics that must aim at achieving communal beneficial purpose. The basic aim of this study is to focus on the efforts of scholars in highlighting the role of theology and role of learned and trained theologians in world order and peace. Theological studies as the curriculum at the graduate and post graduate levels can play significant role to achieve the stated result. This is a descriptive and analytical research and it is based on collective study. The research concludes that to utilize hermeneutics, epistemological and theological studies in conflict resolution can prove a bench mark in attaining harmonized living aim.

Paper ID: 032

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ON STUDENT'S ACHIEVEMENT IN ISLAMABAD

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Abstract

The present study was conducted to explore the effect of physical facilities in educational institutions on student's achievement in Islamabad. Objectives of the study were to elicit the effect of physical facilities in educational institution on student's achievement, to point out the missing facilities in educational institutions and to explore the effect of physical facilities on student's personal safety, motivation and on peer relationship. All the government and private secondary schools of Islamabad were taken as population of study. 2 government and 2 private schools were selected as a sample of study, 20(10+10) students from private schools and 40(20+20) from government schools were selected for data collection. A three-point scale (questionnaire) was developed for collection of data and researcher collected the data by making personal visit. Students' scores of previous class were taken to check student's achievements. Percentages were used for the analysis of data. The findings of the study showed that physical facilities have positive effect on student's academic performance as students studying in institutions having good physical facilities showed better performance. It was observed that there are some schools in which basic educational facilities are missing. It has also been explored that physical facilities affect the other factors such as personal safety, motivation and peer relationship, which are closely related with the academic performance of students. As a result, it can be concluded that in Islamabad majority of the schools have good physical facilities and these facilities have positive effect on student's academic achievement. On the basis of findings it was recommended that efforts may be made by the government through increasing the budget of education for improving physical facilities of all educational institutions, a competent, approachable and flexible organization may be established in every region with the enthusiasm, capability and wealth to congregate the basic needs of educational institutions.

Paper ID: 035

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

EFFECTIVE TEACHER CHARACTERISTICS AND TEACHING STYLE IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF STUDENTS PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Objective of the Study: The qualitative study aim to analyze the perspectives of university student's about preferred effective teaching approaches. **Qualitative Research Design:** Qualitative description is the research design selected for sampling, data collection technique and analysis procedures. A purposeful sample of twenty students by using convenient sampling technique is employed (16 males; 4females). Contextual setting of the study is provided by the universities located in the Islamabad, Pakistan. Qualitative software NVIVO 10 is used for data analysis. **Findings of the Study:** The analyses of word frequency report and word tree are made to gain in-depth understanding about effective teaching. The qualitative model of the study leads to the conclusion that there are two main categories of effective style of teaching i.e. characteristics and methods. Findings of the study suggest that there are a range of factors perceived by the university students about effective teaching. **Practical Implications:** Theoretically, the study contributed to the styles and characteristics literature in general and to the literature on the relationships between styles of effective teaching and learning particularly. Particular implication on the basis of qualitative source findings can be discussed in the context of students preferred teaching approaches, teacher teaching and university administrators' personal management.

Paper ID: 041

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

TEACHING OF MATHEMATICS IN PAKISTAN AND IN SOME OTHER COUNTRIES A META ANALYSIS STUDY WITH ADDITION OF SURVEY CONDUCTED IN SCHOOLS OF DISTRICT RAWALPINDI

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Abstract

The present study is a Meta analysis of different research works done on the teaching of mathematics. While study these research papers researcher came to know that there are many new methods used for teaching of mathematics in other countries like America, UK etc besides the usual inquiry method, problem solving method etc. in Pakistan mostly teachers are unfamiliar with these methods e.g. use of puzzles for clarification of geometrical concepts. Turtle academy, use of software programs for algebraic equations. In Pakistan mostly teachers are using inquiry method, lecture method and chalk board method. These methods are not enough for the clarification of mathematical concepts. A questionnaire was developed to check which method is used by the teachers inside the class room. And researcher collected the data by making personal visits to different schools. Percentages were used for the analysis of data. The results of the study showed that mostly teachers used lecture method; chalk board method almost negligible number of teachers were using audio visual aids or some new methods. As a result it can be concluded that teachers must use some interesting methods for the teaching of mathematics. Teachers must update their knowledge about the new methods used in other countries of the world. On the basis of findings it is recommended that curriculum of teachers training program whether in service or pre service must be upgraded on regular basis. So that if any new method practised in other country can be included in the curriculum of teacher training program. In this way we can cope the world in a better way. Now this is the age of science and technology also creating interest towards education is now becoming difficult task for the teachers. This difficulty can be overcome by improving the teaching methods.

Paper ID: 042

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**A STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE WRONG PRONUNCIATION OF
DIFFERENT MATHEMATICAL TERMINOLOGIES DURING THE TEACHING OF
MATHEMATICS**

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Abstract

Mathematics is a logical and a bit technical subject. Many terms used in mathematics are derived from Greek Language. Many teachers pronounced these terms wrongly thus students also got wrong pronunciation. As the types of triangle on the basis of length of side's **equilateral, isosceles, scalene**, type of sets **finite sets, infinite sets** etc. The present study was conducted to check the pronunciation of some important mathematical terms from mathematical teachers. For this purpose researcher herself visited different schools and collected data from thirty mathematical teachers teaching in different schools of Rawalpindi. The selection of the teachers was done through convenient sampling technique. Percentages were used to analyze data. The findings also showed that mathematical teachers need improvement in their pronunciation of mathematical terms. It can be concluded that teachers must improve their pronunciation problems related to mathematic terminology. On the basis of findings it is recommended that teachers' training programs should also focus on the pronunciation of the mathematical terms. As for the present study all the selected teachers were trained and teaching in government schools. All were having professional degree in teaching (B.ed, CT etc) yet their pronunciation was not up to the mark. On the basis of these findings it is also recommended that teachers' training programs whether in service or pre service must be designed in such a way that through these programs such problems must be solved. Now this is the age of science and technology every teacher can improve his/her pronunciation easily by using online dictionaries and by watching online lectures of other institutes. Just there is a need of honesty for the teaching profession.

Paper ID: 050

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**THE REGIME OF MAHMUD OF GHAZNA IN HISTORY: A CASE STUDY FOR
INSTIGATING HISTORICAL THINKING AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS**

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Abstract

The qualitative study was conducted to investigate the content in history text books and classroom pedagogies for instigating historical thinking among elementary school students. The major objectives of the study were to highlight the biased/unbiased and research-based nature of the content in history textbooks and to examine the history classroom pedagogies in elementary schools. The Regime of Mahmud of Ghazna from ‘History Book 6’ of public sector and ‘History in Focus 2’ of Private sector schools were chosen for content analysis. The semi-structured interviews were conducted from classroom teachers. Ten teachers with an experience of five to ten years of teaching history classrooms were purposively selected from private and public sector schools of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The semi-structured interviews focused on how teachers instigate historical thinking among students through; making them careful and critical readers of source data; understanding and interpreting different perspectives in historical events, taking views and opinions of the students, initiating discussion, dialogue and debate in the history classroom and project work. The paper argues that the basic objective of teaching history in elementary classrooms is to produce historical thinking among students. It paves way for critical thinking, inquiry, and tolerance, eventually leading to informed and responsible citizenship. The results of the study showed that the textbooks failed to critically analyze the historical events during Mahmud of Ghazna regime in India. History Book 6 produces a ‘militarized, glorified and Islamized’ image of Mahmud of Ghazna, while History in Focus 2 presents Mahmud as a ‘fierce iconoclast’. Moreover, the data set from semi-structured interviews yielded that a majority of teachers relied on classroom lectures and written exercises in their history classrooms. There was a dearth of teachers’ training programs for history teachers. The paper suggests that history textbooks may produce an unbiased picture of history through careful investigation of the historic events, corroborating and assessing reliability of the data; as well as critical analysis and interpretation of historical events. Furthermore, the history teachers may be provided with proper pre-service and in-service trainings to enable them to present historical concepts effectively in classrooms.

Paper ID: 053

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

IMPACT OF INCLUSION ON STUDENTS' LEARNING AT PRIMARY LEVEL

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Abstract

This research paper was focused at analyzing the impact of inclusive teaching strategies on the learning of students of class II with and without special needs. The study was experimental in nature in which traditional method of imparting instruction was compared with inclusive instructional strategies. Sample was taken from the school named F.G. Junior Model School, G-7/3-1, Islamabad. Sample size consists of 56 students, twenty eight students were placed in experimental group and same number of students was in the control group. Both the groups were representative of inclusion, in which there were students from religious/linguistic minorities, slow learners, having low vision or articulation, hyper-actives, etc. Pre-test was used before the treatment started to equate the groups. Treatment of planned inclusive instructional techniques was given to experimental group while control group was taught by ordinary traditional method. The duration of it was two forty days. When the treatment period over, an instructor made post-test was conducted to measure the achievement of the students in the subject of English. First four lessons were taken from the text book for class II. To determine the impact of inclusive instructional strategies on students' learning in inclusive setting and traditional teaching in inclusive setting, the significance of difference between the scores of experimental and control groups at 0.05 level was tested by applying t-test and analysis was made. It was shown by analysis of data that both the groups (experimental and control) in the beginning of the experiment were approximately equal. The results of post-test have shown that inclusive instructional strategies are more effective than that of traditional method of teaching students at primary level as experimental group scored significantly higher than the control group. The result of the study reflects that inclusive instructional strategies were more effective than traditional method of teaching.

Paper ID: 054 Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

TIME TO LEARN WITH THE PACE: OER'S -THE OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

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ABSTRACT

An 'Open Educational Resource' (OER) is defined as a technology-enabled self-contained unit of self-assessable teaching with an explicit measurable learning objective, being at some point in time in digital electric format and generally free-of-cost to use are currently seen as a viable way forward for achieving education for all. In particular developing countries can benefit through OER from developed regions. Indeed OER are now popular in Western countries and are being pro-actively created by specialist educators and institutions. These mostly involve tertiary formal education almost to the exclusion of pre-tertiary (particularly out-of-school), non-formal, vocational, and lifelong learning. Accordingly these guidelines set out to increase the author-base by offering ideas to teachers in primary & secondary schools- so that when they look at creating their own OER they have recourse to these guidelines to help them. Not all the criteria listed here are relevant to each OER or to each author, and no prescriptive purpose is intended.

The use of OER for teachers aim to offer a starting point for building a culture of quality and professional reflection among those teachers who are interested in creating their own OER. The intended audience includes also their students who may want to learn through creating OER. It is hoped that through these guidelines that teachers in developing regions produce their own OER and contribute to this movement for the benefit of themselves and others who reuse their work.

Keywords: OER , Lifelong Learning , Professional Reflection

Paper ID: 055

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**THE STATUS OF THE B.ED. HONS.& B.ED. ONE YEAR PROGRAM IN THE
CONTEXT OF NATIONAL STANDARDS OF ACCREDITATION FOR TEACHER
EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN PAKISTAN**

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Abstract

Quality of Teacher has always been a public and policy concern. But, the concept of accreditation of teacher education programs as an effective mechanism to ensure the quality of teacher education institution is quite recent. Accreditation in teacher education refers to a system to ensure the quality of academic programs offered by teacher education institutions. National Accreditation Council for Teacher Education (NACTE) was established to ensure the quality of teacher education programs in Pakistan. It has developed, National Standards for Accreditation of Teacher Education Programs, followed by Accreditation Procedures and Tools for evaluation of teacher education programs to ensure their quality through accreditation. The study was designed to know the status of B.Ed. Hons. and B.Ed. one year program in the context of these Standards. The data of 23 B.Ed. Hons.& 49 B.Ed. one year programs gathered by NACTE was taken for the study. Analysis of the data was made and percentages of qualified indicators of all standards were calculated and compared accordingly to know the status of both programs in the context of National Standards of accreditation for the teacher education programs. The number of qualified indicators by the B.Ed. Hons.program were greater than B.Ed. program. The most improved standards for the both programs were Physical Infrastructure & learning resources and finance and management. Research & scholarships and community links and out were the least improved standards.

Paper ID: 059

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

The Selection of Poetry for Compulsory English Curriculum: Three-Phased Procedural Model for Content Selection

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Abstract

The selection of poetry for inclusion into compulsory English curriculum grade six to ten was the purpose of this study. It was based upon 3 phases. In the 1st phase, the readability and grade-level equivalence of 27 poems included into the existing compulsory English curriculum grade 6 to 10 were assessed through two instruments, namely, Lexile Analyzer (LA) and Lexile Framework for Reading Map: Matching Students to Books (LFRMMSB), respectively. Nineteen out of 27 poems were found mismatched to the reading-ranges of the relevant grades. This phase confirmed the need for the selection of 19 poems to replace the mismatched poems. In the 2nd phase, a criteria was developed in the light of local and international related literature review for the proposed selection of poetry. Nineteen batches of poems-each containing 10- were selected through scrutiny of 127 poetry-sources for the replacement of 19 mismatched poems. Delphi Technique was adopted for the evaluation of these 19 batches of poems. Twenty-five Delphi Respondents (Experts) identified 3 top-ranked poems from each batch. This process was completed in 3 Delphi rounds. In the last phase, the readability and grade-level equivalence of top-ranked poems again was assessed through Lexile Analyzer and Lexile Framework for Reading Map: Matching Students to Books, respectively. One poem from each batch of 3 top-ranked poems which proved to be readable as well for the relevant grade was recommended for inclusion into compulsory English curriculum grade 6 to 10. Thus, end-product was the selection of poetry for inclusion into compulsory English curriculum grade 6 to 10 accomplished through three phased standardized procedure.

Paper ID: 060

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTITUDES OF STUDENT'S TOWARD LATEST
TECHNOLOGY AT SECONDARY LEVEL**

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Abstract

According to (Ma & Kishor, 1997; Meece, Parsons, Kaczala, & Goff, 1982), the variable "attitude" is one of the important factors that relate to the achievement. When we talk about "attitude to technology", we're not talking about the technology as a subject in school, but to the technology as a social phenomenon. For the education that the ceded the advantage that it provides a framework to guide the development of programs. (De Klerk Wolters, 1989).The surveys on attitudes did not reflect on how to represent concepts and assume the ways of thinking, feeling, and right. The attitude is a provision learned to respond in a reliably so favorable or unfavorable toward an object ((Koballa & Glynn, 2007) .were the following objectives for the study 1. To explore the students' attitude toward the latest technology at the secondary level. 2. To investigate the effect of the students' attitude toward the latest technology in their academic achievement at the secondary level. 3. Compare the relationship between the students' attitude toward the latest technology and their academic achievement at the secondary level.The study will help to provide basic information to create a medium through which the company can acquire the technological independence. Will provide the basis for other studies that may suggest different ways to change the attitudes of students in other areas. The attitudes toward technology may help to predict the ambition of the students of technical careers. Can help educators to find educational strategies to help improve the students' attitude toward technology.In order to measure the attitudes toward technology of attitudes toward the students. The sample of the study include students of Public and Private Secondary schools of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. The instrument of data collection questionnaire consisted of 20 statements of Likert-type . The data were analyzed with the help of the statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS-15) software package analysis of variance to compare the attitude of the students of different technologies.It was concluded that the attitude of the student toward the technology has been positive. Respondents from the public sector and the private sector reflects the parallel attitude toward technology. It was recommended that the study should identify other factors such as the ability, motivation and stress, which can affect school success. It was also recommended that attentive, the interpretation and the implications of this study, the majority of the confirmation is desiredby the studies that include the methods of collecting qualitative data in such a way that the observations and interviews with the students.

Paper ID: 065

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH READING COMPREHENSION PROBLEMS FACED BY STUDENTS OF EDUCATION AT GRADUATE LEVEL

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Abstract

The paper analyzed reading comprehension problems of the graduate students from the discipline of education at the International Islamic university, Islamabad and Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad. The researcher has made an attempt to scientifically investigate whether these students can comprehend the text related to their field in English language or not. The researcher also tried to find out the problems that these students face while reading some text for comprehension. The findings unveil the real picture of the students' level of understanding the text at the graduate level. The students are facing the problems like: reading the text, understanding of vocabulary words, grammatical structure, tone and theme of the writer. In this study two universities from Islamabad capital territory were selected was based on convenient sampling. 60 graduate students' reading performance was investigated. To execute the research a comprehension test based on one topic in conjunction with short answers was administered to the graduate level students in both the universities. A questionnaire was also given to the students asking them questions about the problems they face in comprehending a text and the reasons for these problems. The data collected from the test were analyzed in MS Excel through a percentage study. The results revealed that almost 70% of the students scored below 50 out of 100 marks. Data analysis of the test revealed that many of the respondents' comprehension level was weak however, only few respondents were successful in handling the intensive reading tasks. The questionnaires' analysis points out some important issues which are responsible for this lack of comprehension i.e. low level of vocabulary, lack of reading practice in our examination system, having problem understanding the structure of complicated sentence structure. It was recommended that more weight should be given vocabulary building at intermediate level so that students are ready when they reach the universities. Moreover student should also have some practice of sentence having complicated and complex structure.

Paper ID: 079

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

EFFECT OF PRACTICE TEACHING SCHOOLS' CLIMATE ON PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS IN BALOCHISTAN

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Abstract

Practice teaching is a period of professional development in which schools' climate has a great effect on the lives, thoughts and attitude of prospective teachers. Much care is taken in the selection of the content for PTs but no care is taken in the selection of practice teaching schools. Unwillingness of the mentors, lack of support from leadership, unavailable resources, discouraging attitude of the staff and students in practice teaching schools leave an adverse effect on PTs. Good experiences and opportunities contribute to the professional development of PTs but working in unfavourable environment makes them rethinking about their choice of the profession. Nayimuli (2009) mentioned this practicing period as make or break phase for student teacher. The present study describes the effect of practice teaching schools' climate on the professional development of prospective teachers. For this study, the researcher used a standardized school climate model developed by National School Climate Centre which was comprised of five key dimensions of Safety, Teaching and Learning, Interpersonal Relationships, Institutional Environment and Staff for measuring the nature of the climate in practice teaching schools and also measured its effect on knowledge, skills and disposition of the prospective teachers. For this study, simple survey was conducted as it was to describe and compare the effect of practice teaching schools' climate on professional development of male and female prospective teachers. The population of the study was 812 PTs, comprised of all the prospective teachers of 13 districts of the province of Balochistan. A sample of 151 prospective teachers was selected from five institutions of district Quetta, offering ADE/B.Ed(Hons) program through use of cluster sample technique. The data were collected with the help of the self developed questionnaires with five point Likert scale. The data obtained were tabulated and analyzed through SPSS 20.0 software. The findings showed that the climate of the practice teaching schools was positive where male and female prospective teachers went for practice teaching. Positive school climate had greater effect on professional development of male as compare to female but negative school climate had same effect on professional development of male and female.

Paper ID: 099

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**ROLE OF INTERACTIVE WHITEBOARD FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AT
HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL**

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& Muhammad Rizwan

Abstract

English is an international language and serves as lingua franca for most part of the world. Being language of scientific and technological research, trade and commerce and international organizations it occupies a very important place in the educational curricula of Pakistan. We have to study the English language because of the facts: Firstly English is the language of science and technology. We can't make progress in the field of science and technology without the knowledge of English. Secondly, it is the common lingua franca of the world. It is the tool through which we can conduct our daily business with the world community. Thirdly, it is the language of the world's literature for understanding the cultures of the other nations, so it is essential for us to be familiar with English. Fourthly, it is the language of international diplomacy. We can not express ourselves on the world forum without English language. It is the language of the United Nations and International Court of Justice. English is the currency of our times but in our country majority of the students fail in the subject of English because of the lack of the language learning environment and incompetent teachers in the academic and professional areas. Hussain (2000).Objective of the study would be to find different strategies for English language learning for interactive whiteboard for Higher secondary level. Textbook of 2nd year class would be taken as sample of the study. Higher Secondary school of Haripur would be taken as sample of study. Conclusions would be drawn on the basis of findings and then recommendations would be made.

Paper ID: 102

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**IMPACT OF REFLECTIVE PRACTICES ON REFLECTIVE THINKING AND
EFFECTIVE TEACHING PERCEPTIONS OF IN- SERVICE TEACHERS**

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Abstract

Reflection, on what you are doing, as part of the learning process, has been emphasized by many educationists. John Dewey gave the idea of reflection for exploration of experience. Donald Schön suggested that the capacity to reflect on teaching experience help professionals to meet the challenges of their work. Unless in-service teachers build up the practice of critical reflection, they keep on being ensnared in unexamined interpretations, assumptions, judgments and expectations. The current study was meant to explore the change in reflective thinking and perceptions about effective teaching of in-service teachers. It was experimental in nature. Two groups of in-service teachers were investigated for reflective thinking and their perceptions about effective teaching. The experimental group was engaged in writing daily reflective journals for a month. Afterwards the reflective thinking and perceptions of both the groups were compared. The results showed a significance change in both reflective thinking and perception of effective teaching. The data of reflective journals was analyzed qualitatively to investigate the levels of reflection among teachers. Using the literature a model format for effective critical reflection was also proposed.

Paper ID: 113

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**EFFECT OF MATHEMATICS ANXIETY ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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Abstract

Mathematics anxiety has been considered as great factor that influence on academic performance of students at all level of education. The situation is more intense at secondary school level in local context, where a large number of students fail in mathematics during annual secondary school examination. It can be considered that anxiety is one of the most influential factors that is effecting academic performance in this subject. In order to explore this assumption, this study is aimed towards finding relationship between mathematics anxiety and academic performance of secondary school students. The population of the study includes all the students enrolled at secondary school level in public and private schools of a metropolitan city of Province Punjab. Multistage sampling technique will be used to select sample from the population. At first stage the two towns of the city will be selected randomly from administratively divided nine towns of the city. At second stage four schools (two from each town; 1=public, 1=private) will be selected on convenient basis depending on permission to collect data. At third stage cluster sampling technique will be used to choose students from grade 10. The normal number of students in each class range from 45-50, so approximate number of participants for the study will be 200 (fifty from each school). Revised version of Standardized mathematics anxiety scale by Plake and Parker (1982) will be used to as instrument to collect data from sample. It is composed of five factors and fifteen statements focusing on factors focusing on exploring different types of anxiety (worry and emotion). In addition to this a demographic sheet will be also made part of the instrument for seeking information about institute, gender and marks in subject of mathematics in previous test. It will be pilot tested first on fifty students to establish reliability in local context on students other than sample. Proposed statistics that can be used to find relationship between mathematics anxiety and academic achievement can be Pearson Correlation statistics will be used to analyze data, the results will be presented on the basis of statistics applied. The suggestions will be given accordingly.

Paper ID: 121

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**IMPACT OF LOW COST TEACHING MATERIAL ON STUDENTS ATTITUDE
TOWARDS SCIENCE AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA**

Umar Khitab

Dr. Abdul Ghaffar

Dr. Amir Zaman

Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan Pakistan

Abstract

This study aimed to investigate the impact of low cost teaching material on students' attitude towards science (Chemistry) at secondary level in Khyber Pakhtun khwa, Pakistan. This was an experimental study. Each group i.e., Experimental and control, was consist of 30 students of Grad 12 science stream. To assess the impact of low cost teaching material on students 'attitude towards science (chemistry), test of Science-Related Attitudes (TOSRA) was used. The test was purely constructed on Likert scale to measure the students' attitude towards chemistry on the factors such as Behavior tendency to learn chemistry, Liking for chemistry laboratory work, Liking for chemistry theory lesson, Evaluation belief about chemistry, Leisure interest in science and Enjoyment of chemistry. Quantitative data was analyzed using t-test through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Main findings of the study indicated that students in experimental group, taught through activity with low cost materials, showed significantly greater attitude towards science than control group.

Paper ID: 122

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

LEARNING STYLES: AN OVERVIEW OF FELDER-SILVERMAN MODEL AND MEASURE

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Abstract

Individual differences are a major concern for educators, particularly in the teaching-learning process. Besides, physical and social facets, it include interest, motivation, aptitude, attitude etc. One of the recently focused such facet is learning style. Learning style denotes an individual's instinctive or customary pattern of acquiring and processing information. Learning styles are significant to education and curriculum. There are various models and measures of learning styles like Kolb (1984), Honey and Mumford (1982), Sousa's (1995) VAK or Fleming's (1995; 1997) VARK and Felder and Silverman Model (1988). One of the most comprehensive and widely used conceptions is Felder-Silverman's model of learning styles. The dimensions of this models are consists of four continuums. These are Sensing-intuitive, active-reflective, visual-verbal and sequential-global. Also, the facets of this model are analogous to the facets of other conceptions. The learning style dimensions of this model are determined through a scale known as Index of Learning Styles. The tool has ample validity and reliability. In Pakistan, research on learning styles is scarce. Also, there is no evidence of using of this model in any research enterprise in the local context. So the aim of this paper is to give a detailed description of Felder-Silverman Model and Measure along with psychometric features of its measure. It is also intended to persuade the researchers for its use. It consists of four dimensions with each dimension having two facets on the sides of a continuum. It is a comprehensive models and its facets has association with other models and measures. It reflects some of the facets of important models. Orthe facets of this model are analogous/parallel with the facet of other conceptions.

Paper ID: 130

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

A STUDY OF TEACHING PHONETICS AT PRIMARY LEVEL IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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Abstract

The present research was a descriptive, which was conducted to study the teaching of phonetics at primary level in public sector schools of Tehsil Kallar Syedan. The study was delimited to the subject of teaching of phonetics at the female primary schools in public sector. It examined the need of teaching phonetics, identification of problems of teaching phonetics and how teaching of speech helped to improve reading skill of learners. The primary tool for collection of data was closed ended 5- point Likert scale questionnaire for primary school English teachers. The questionnaire was personally administered and collected from the respondents. Almost 20% of female primary schools teachers' i.e. 80 teachers out of 224 teachers were taken as sample. The data was analyzed in terms of percentage and frequency. The findings of the study reported that teaching of phonetics was highly needed at primary level and it was helpful to improve reading skill of learners. The teachers identified the problems that the students having Potohari linguistic background faced problem in pronunciation of long vowels and aspirated sounds. The study recommended that the primary teachers may be given training to teach phonetics which may help them to use it in their teaching methodologies. While recognizing the importance of teaching phonetics the curriculum planners and policy makers may take practical steps to make it part of teacher education programs for the training of prospective teachers.

Paper ID: 132

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**PROBLEM SOLVING METHOD: AN INNOVATIVE METHOD FOR INDEPENDENT
LEARNING IN MATHEMATICS**

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Abstract

There is only surface learning which causes rote learning among students. The students cannot apply the subject knowledge in their real life and hence do not continue with the subject and cannot become the independent discover as well. Polya's Problem solving method is the method by which students can be made independent discoverer. The focus of the method is not what to learn but how to learn. It is a method by which ability of problem solving can be developed. The intent of the study was to find out the affect of this method on the learning of mathematics with special reference to solve daily life problems. The objectives of this study were (i) to find out the affect of problem solving method of teaching on the solving of daily life problems independently and (ii) to know the strength of the method on the traditional method of teaching. The sample of the study was thirty 8th grade students of a public school in Islamabad. For collecting the quantitative data regarding the effect of problem solving method on solving the daily life problems the pretest-posttest design was used. T-Test was applied on the scores of pre-test and post-test which showed a significance difference in results. This fact revealed that by teaching through problem solving students can solve the daily life problems independently and this method showed better results as compare to traditional method. Hence it can be used for teacher training purpose.

Paper ID: 133

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

COMPARATIVE ACCOUNT OF TEACHER EDUCATORS' 'METAPHORS OF TEACHING'

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Abstract

Teaching is a dynamic job and influenced by the concepts of the teachers therefore a lot of teaching styles has emerged which are somehow similar and as well as different from each other. Teaching metaphor is an important phenomenon which could be used to determine the teaching styles of the teachers. Johnson (1980) described 'that essence of metaphor is understanding and practicing one kind of thing in terms of another'. This study was aimed to explore the metaphors of teacher educators to get the insight of the worth of maintaining the stability in teaching learning scenario. A qualitative inquiry research was designed and data was collected from district Sargodha, Khushab and Mianwali. Fifty Teacher educators teaching at post graduate level participated in the study voluntarily and filled the questionnaire. The data was coded and analysed qualitatively. Six themes emerged out of the data i.e. religious obligation, economic activity, compatibility with nature, life process, emotional affiliation and thought provoking activity which depicted the diversity and divergence metaphor about their routine activity i.e. teaching. These themes are compatible with the Chen (2003) classification of teachers' personal metaphors who have described five categories which have their own explanations; Art-oriented, Business-oriented, Science oriented, Power-oriented and personal-dynamics oriented metaphors. The implications of the metaphor are that these could be used to motivate and to reduce the stressors of the teacher educators therefore recommended that theses should be explored through extensive research to provide the support system to improve teaching styles of students.

Paper ID: 136

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**CURRICULUM SPECIFICITY IN TERMS OF THE OBJECTIVES AND LEARNING
OUTCOMES DURING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL
SKILLS OF RESEARCHERS (PHD CANDIDATES)**

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Abstract

The main focus of the paper is the Doctoral Programmes for the European Knowledge Society in Salzburg which are the core elements contained in a curricular contents of doctoral studies. There are required components within the curriculum of doctoral studies that encourage and develop generic skills and competencies (personal and professional) in order to provide a researcher (PhD candidate) with skills and competencies for independent conduct of research (research projects), communication skills (interpersonal, intrapersonal, cross-cultural, public, mass, group), creativity (new ideas) and flexibility (tolerance of diversity). It will create better employability of researchers (PhD candidates) in various areas, in a way that it will be obtained through the external objectives of education - a desirable educational effects (politics, economy, education, culture, ecology). A labor market demands high-quality skills and competencies among doctoral candidates. Those skills and competences refer to IT skills, presentation skills, academic writing, project management and time management, management of human and financial resources, teamwork and risk and crisis management. Young researchers are expected to acquire linguistic, social and intercultural skills and competences among all other skills which are considered as the outcomes of educational productions achievement after the completion of doctoral studies. The whole process requires from a supervisor to possess competencies as well and develop through formal education, and informal education through sharing their supervisor experience with their supervisor colleagues. It is expected from a candidate and a supervisor to be active researchers. The management of the third cycle of doctoral studies needs to pay special attention to the professional development of doctoral candidates (through the skills acquired during process of research), the development of transferable skills (understanding the ethics of scientific research) and interdisciplinary training, in another words research. The development of quality curricula of doctoral programme and the development of researchers (PhD candidates) during the study requires sustainable financial support. European research grants are large and provide constant encouragement for scientific innovation and excellences. Thus, the European Research Council strengthens the career development and the development of competencies (innovation, creativity and skills) among doctoral candidates (researchers).

Paper ID: 139

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**BEGINNING TEACHERS' ATTACHMENT STYLES & STRESS COPING STRATEGIES
IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS**

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Abstract

The present study examined the attachment styles and stress coping strategies of beginning teachers' at secondary school level. The basic objectives of the study were to investigate the attachment styles and stress coping strategies adopted by beginning teachers of secondary school as well as to determine the effect of gender on attachment styles and stress coping strategies . The population of the study consisted of all the 1231 beginning teachers of Rawalpindi and 219 of Islamabad Capital Territory regions during 2009-2010. Through applying stratified sampling technique 20% of the total population were taken as a sample. Two standardized instruments Adult Attachment Scale which measures three dimensions of attachment (Secure,Anxious,Avoidant) and Cope Scale which yields 15 factors (Positive Reinterpretation and Growth,Mental Disengagement ,Focus on and Venting of Emotions, Seeking Instrumental Social Support ,Active Coping,Religion,Humor,Behavioral Disengagement ,Restraint Coping,Seeking Emotional Social Support, Alcohol, Acceptance ,Suppression of Competing Activities,Planning) were administered to collect the data. Total 75 % responses were received. Analyses of data were done by applying mean, percentages & t-test. Findings of the research revealed that attachment styles and stress coping strategies were adopted by most of the females rather than male beginning teachers as well as there is no significant effect of attachment styles on gender as compare to coping styles.A significant effect of gender was found on positive reinterpretation and growth, focus on and venting of emotions and active coping strategies. It was recommended that Pre- service training should be given to the beginning teachers that how to adjust in the new environment while in service training may be given to the teachers so that they welcome the beginners and facilitate them as well as the beginning teachers should be attained with positive attitude and behavior to find out their attachment styles and have the knowledge about specific stress coping strategies to adopt for the adjustment in the new environment.

Paper ID: 141

Curriculum and Instruction

IMPACT OF SERVICE EXPERIENCE OF TEACHERS ON THEIR PROFESSIONAL EFFICACY AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL

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Abstract

Professional Efficacy is defined as the ability of an individual to perform any task. The main purpose of the study was to investigate professional efficacy of teachers at elementary level. The study was descriptive in nature. All the teachers working in boy's elementary schools (72 schools) in Tehsil Sargodha were the population of the study. Simple random sampling technique was used for select sample. Sampling consisted of two steps. In the first step simple random sampling technique was used to select schools. In the second step six teachers were selected from each selected school. The sample of this study was 210 teachers. Teachers participated in this study were 205. Questionnaire was used to collect data from selected teachers. Data collected through questionnaire was analyzed through SPSS 20 in the form of tables. Statistical procedures mean, t-test and one-way ANOVA were applied to analyze data. Conclusions were drawn from the analyzed data showed that there is no impact of service experience of male and female teachers on their professional efficacy rather they belong to urban or rural area having different pay and pay scale.

Paper ID: 150

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CAREER MATURITY LEVEL OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS OF DISTRICT KHANEWAL

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Abstract

Career maturity is reverberated by an individual's mature behavior in dealing with the career development tasks. This research study is designed to examine the Career Maturity level of Public, Private Intermediate students. The research was carried out with the following objectives (a) to find out the career maturity level of intermediate students (b) to compare the career maturity level of male and female intermediate student's (c) to compare the career maturity level of arts and science intermediate students (d) to compare the career maturity level of public and private intermediate student's. The study was delimited to the 11th grade students of public and private colleges of District Khanewal of Multan division. All students of intermediate level from public and private colleges were the population of the study. A sample consisting 600 students were selected through stratified random sampling technique. Career Maturity Inventory-Revised was used as a research instrument for data collection. Data were collected through personal visits to the sample colleges. Percentage and t-test were applied for the analysis of the data. The data were analyzed and tabulated in the form of tables. The results were tested in the light of null hypothesis. It was found that majority of students has low career maturity. There was no significant difference between the career maturity of male and female students. Significant differences were found between the career maturity level of science and arts students and public and private college students. Science students and private intermediate students had the high career maturity as compared to arts students and public students. Findings from this research suggest need of professional career counselors at school and intermediate level. A course of career education may be included in the school curriculum to enhance the career maturity level of students. It will also give suitable employment opportunities to the career counselors

Paper ID: 162

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**GEOGEBRA AS A SCAFFOLDING TOOL IN DEVELOPING MATHEMATICAL
THINKING FOR DIVERSE ACHIEVERS**

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Abstract

One of the reasons to use technology in education is to visualize and explore the insight of mathematics with optimum possibilities. Geogebra gives visual meaning to symbolic ideas along with optimum dynamic possibilities. The purpose of this experimental study was to know about the potential effect of dynamic geometry software on diverse students' mathematical thinking behavior. For which a sample of forty students (grade-12) of F.G Inter College For Boys Mardan Cantt was selected. On the bases of their previous grade-11 standardized exam two groups along with their nested factors higher and lower achievers students were constructed. To investigate students' mathematical thinking, a model behavior of thinking with its six aspects was constructed. And on the bases of this model a well-design criterion test was developed for data collection. The six dependent variables were combined together to form the total mathematical thinking in this research study. Further, six week experiments of 22 lessons were prepared and two teaching methods (tradition vs DGS aided instructions) were tested for two groups with almost equal statistical background and with the same compatibility in the biological age. Two hypotheses were carried out i.e. Treatment does not significantly affect the higher and low achievers of the two groups in mathematical thinking mean scores. To check the significant effect of the treatment on the students' overall mathematical thinking variable across the groups, the two-way (ANOVA) was used. The study findings showed that Treatment did significantly affect the higher and lower achievers of the two groups in mathematical thinking mean scores.

Paper ID: 167

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTENT KNOWLEDGE AND PEDAGOGICAL
DESIGN CAPACITY OF ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS IN GILGIT
BALTIKISTAN**

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Abstract

The contradiction in the idea that a person having more knowledge can teach better compelled the researcher to really check and relate the teachers' content knowledge and pedagogical design capacity. With this objective this quantitative study had attempted to examine the relationship between content knowledge and pedagogical design capacity of elementary mathematics teachers. The objectives of study were; to find out the relationship between content knowledge and pedagogical design capacity of elementary mathematics teachers and to compare the pedagogical design capacity of elementary mathematics teachers having different professional education and teaching experiences. It was hypothesized that there is no significant relationship between content knowledge scores and pedagogical design capacity scores of elementary mathematics teachers, there is no significant difference among pedagogical design capacity scores and professional education scores of elementary mathematics teachers and there is no significant difference among pedagogical design capacity scores and teaching experience scores of elementary mathematics teachers. The population of this study was 194 teachers teaching mathematics to class 7th in Gilgit Baltistan. Among them 58 teachers were selected through purposive sampling technique. The teachers were given a grade 7 level content knowledge test of Algebra, and pedagogical design capacity was observed during classroom instruction by using three point rating scale. The collected data were analyzed through mean score, Pearson product moment correlation and one way ANOVA. All the hypothesis were tested at 0.05 rejection level. It was found that there is no significant relationship between content knowledge scores and pedagogical design capacity scores of elementary teachers. The professional education of teachers have a significant positive impact on pedagogical design capacity scores and the teachers having M.Ed. professional education are significantly different from those of teachers having B.Ed., C.T. and no professional education. The pedagogical design capacity scores of elementary mathematics teachers do not differ according to their teaching experience.

Paper ID: 169

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**TEACHING, RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT SELF-EFFICACY OF
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES' TEACHERS**

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Abstract

Teachers are the obligatory ingredients in enhancing the effective learning process at university through their keen potential for quality of teaching, research and management. The faculty of agricultural universities in Pakistan is striving for productive agriculture education and research. Teachers having prevailing sense of self-efficacy are internally motivated and additionally want to challenge themselves by multifarious tasks. The study was conducted to observe the self-efficacy levels of the teachers of agricultural universities at Faisalabad and Rawalpindi under three specific domains of teaching, research and management. Stratified random sampling technique was used. From target population four strata i.e. Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers were considered. As a result 100 (59%) teachers from University of Agriculture Faisalabad and 67 (40.1%) teachers from Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi participated in the study as respondents. Data was collected through a questionnaire as a tool of research developed based on three domains of teaching, research and management. Pilot study was done on a sample of 24 teachers. Data was analyzed by using T- Test and ANOVA test. High level of efficacy in terms of teaching, research and management was found, teachers were fully confident in their beliefs to accomplish intended tasks. Teachers having less administrative tasks reported better performance in related tasks.

Paper ID: 172

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

Evaluating the Impact of ETTE Training Project on the Performance of Secondary School English Teachers in Punjab

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Abstract

This article evaluated the impact of ETTE (English for Teaching; Teaching for English) programme designed by the British Council which ran in seven countries in the Central and South Asia region including Pakistan. Directorate of Staff Development in collaboration with British Council conducted trainings in all over Punjab. The project focused on marginalized teachers in both remote rural areas and in disadvantaged urban areas. The objective of this study was to investigate the sustainable and the long term impact of ETTE training programme on the performance of English teachers in public sector secondary schools. Population was all secondary school teachers/educators and heads of secondary schools who received training. Sample consisted of (102) secondary school teachers and (52) head teachers. Classroom observation of (52) trained teachers was also carried out to validate survey results. Kirkpatrick model was selected in consultation with experts and all four levels were used for this study to bring to light all the relevant areas of the training. Two questionnaires, one for the teachers and other for heads were developed with the help of guidelines suggested by Kirkpatrick (2009) and evaluation tools provided by British Council. Descriptive and inferential statistics i.e. frequency, percentages, t-test, ANOVA and correlation were used for analysis using SPSS ver.21. The reactions were found very positive and encouraging from all the stakeholders and majority of the participants learnt new knowledge and skills. Their attitudes were positively changed and their confidence and commitment level increased after receiving this training. The triangulation also confirmed positive reactions from both quantitative and qualitative methods. The survey findings revealed that the teachers used their learning in actual classroom setting but the findings of observation were quite contradictory. Majority of teachers were found teaching in the same conventional manner and their classrooms looked as uniformed as they were before this training. The findings of level four indicated some heartening outcomes only where this training was transferred. In a nutshell, all the stakeholders can benefit more from this wonderful training programme especially our public schools can yield auspicious results if the trainees receive more follow-up support, reinforcement, reward and they are monitored sincerely for transfer of training to ensure the continued effectiveness of the programme.

Paper ID: 175

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**ANALYSIS OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING ACTIVITY (SYNDICATE) AND
MOTIVATION LEVEL OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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Dr Rabia Tabassum

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Abstract

Motivation is the process that strengthens, direct, and sustains behavior of an individual. And thus, collaborative learning approach is a proper answer to this leaning in human nature. Since collaborative learning consists of above hundreds teaching/learning techniques and syndicate activity is one of them. That is why this study was aimed at analyzing the effect of collaborative learning technique (syndicate activity) on the motivation level of secondary school students in public sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The objectives of the study were; (i) To analyze the effect syndicate activity on the motivation level of the students; (ii) To find out whether the subject indicators of motivation are developed at the same degree by the collaborative learning technique. This was a case study in nature therefore a group of thirty four students of Government High School No. 1, Nowshera Kalan district Nowshera were taken as sample. Data was collected through a structured and three rating (Fair, Good, and excellent) observation check-list/log for looking at the improvement in motivation level of the students. It was composed of six motivation indicators. These six indicators were; presence, preparation, listening, asking questions, comments, and taking turn. The researcher observed the improvement in motivation level of the students in 5.34 hours (eight classes) over a period of two weeks. The researcher, in this study, analyzed the qualitative data through “typological analysis” method. LeCompte and Preissle (1993) say that “it is essentially a classificatory process wherein data are put into groups, subsets or categories on the basis of some clear criterion. The major findings were; Collaborative learning technique (syndicate activity) had positive effect on sub-scales of students’ motivation. Four sub-scales of motivation; preparation, listening and taking turn was improved in excellent manner, “presence” was improved in satisfactory degree while “comments” and “asking questions” were negatively affected.

**THE EFFECT OF ACTIVITY BASED LEARNING ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF
LANGUAGE SKILLS AT GRADE-VI**

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Abstract

Language teaching to foreign language learners is not an easy task. It requires a suitable method for teaching. The present study aims at; to study the effects of activity based learning on the improvement of language skills (listening, speaking, reading and writing) at Grade-Vi. The study was experimental. The main targets of the study were: (a) to study the effects of activity based learning in listening; (b); speaking (c) reading, and (d) writing. The null hypotheses were tested for the achievement of above stated objectives. All Grade-VI students of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) were the population for this study. The criterion of sample selection was done through random sampling technique. 50 male students of Government High School Tarkha, Nowshera were selected as sample from two sections of Grade-Vi. Further, these students were distributed equally, twenty five each, into experimental and control groups on the pre-test achievement scores. Two teachers of GHS Tarkha, having equal experience and qualification were assigned the tasks of teaching to their assigned group. The teacher who was teaching to experimental group was already trained by DCTE (Directorate of curriculum and teacher education) Abbottabad. Therefore, he instructed experimental group with the designed activity based learning method with the help of lesson plans. On the other hand, the second teacher taught the control group but with conventional way of language teaching. The experiment was conducted for seven weeks. Five lessons were selected from Grade-VI public sector text book for both groups. Further, activities related to four skills were developed for teaching English to the experimental group only. Pre-test and post-test were developed as instruments having 40 items and four sections such as 10 each for listening, speaking, reading and writing. T-test for independent samples was used for data analysis and to see the effect between two groups. Data analysis revealed that both experimental and control groups were almost similar in language skills achievement before the conduction of the experiment. The results were quite surprisingly different when a post-test was conducted after the experiment. The group which learned through activity based learning outclassed the control group in every skill. Thus, showed the effectiveness of activity based learning. It is therefore, recommended that language teaching demands interactive and student centred teaching. Therefore, teachers are suggested to give maximum chances of participation to their students for the enhancements of language skills by conducting attractive, demanding and appropriate activities in their classrooms.

Paper ID: 181

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

Pronunciation and Phonological Accuracy among Pakistani Urdu EFL Instructors

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Abstract

Pronunciation in second language learning has been a neglected aspect in most English classes in Pakistan. Teaching pronunciation is interestingly and widely discussed subject in the area of English language teaching. It is an admitted fact that teacher may be an effective tool in developing students' accuracy and shaping their fluency in pronunciation. In the same way, Teachers may work out better results through supra-segmental and by conducting pronunciation with intensive listening practice. The current study probed into Pakistani English teachers' perceptions about why English should be taught in schools and explored their attitudes to compare related to intensive practice of fluency, phonological accuracy, teaching techniques and identifying suitable methods to treat phonological issues among Urdu EFL learners. Sample populations were 60 English teachers from 6 different Institutes in Southern Punjab of Pakistan. Of research Tools, a questionnaire consisting thirty items on a five point Likert scale and three open ended questions were used. The results of the study reveal that the teachers' attitudes are highly positive towards teaching phonological accuracy and communicative fluency activities. Nonetheless, teachers' attitudes do not relate to the pedagogy conducted in their classrooms as highly as expected.

Paper ID: 183

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE FACTORS INVOLVED IN CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT
TECHNIQUES APPLIED BY SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS**

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Abstract

Classroom is the place of learning for both teacher and student. Through this teaching learning process, classroom provides a ground to both teachers and students to achieve their goals. Classroom environment must be favourable for learning process. Classroom management is valuable to everyone concerned with education. It always relates to the behavior and discipline of students. The proper management of class becomes a pre-requisite for planned education. Classroom management provides basis for a result oriented congenial and educational atmosphere for learning process. This significant and solid connection between management and pedagogy has shown the researcher a way to work on the topic under study. The purpose of the study was to analyze the factors involved in classroom management techniques applied by the secondary school teachers. The study was delimited to (7) male and (6) female secondary schools of Multan city. By using simple random sampling technique, a sample of two hundred (200) secondary school teachers was selected. For this purpose, a five point Likert scale having thirty five (35) items was developed to collect data from teachers. Data were analyzed Statement-Wise, gender-wise, experience-wise, qualification-wise. It was settled from the analysis of the data that the mean decision for both male and female are non-significant. While there is significance different between mean of medium and low experience. It was also found from the analysis that Sympathetic and caring attitude, punctuality, suitable body gestures, reasonable pitch of voice, frequent use of questioning, teacher-student close relationship, Use of writing board, neat and clean classroom, appreciation of students by the teacher are the keys to better classroom management.

Paper ID: 189

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

LIFELONG PROCESS THEORY AND HIGHER LEARNING ASPIRATIONS

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Abstract

A significant work has been made in last 50 years to assist individual for choosing a career. Career development is a lifelong process of getting ready to choose to make choices from available occupations in our society and each individual undertaking this process is influenced by educational, economic, sociological, cultural, geographical, physical, psychological and chance factors (Multon, 2007). Three distinct life stages, fantasy, tentative and realistic are associated with lifelong process theory (Ginzberg, Ginsburg, Axelrade &Herma ,1951) to discussed career development as a lifelong process. The present paper examines the career aspirations of professionals from various fields and its relevance. Qualitative research method was used to carry out the present study. The purposive sampling technique was adapted to collect the data. The sample comprises of six renowned professionals from different fields of work. Semi-structured interviews conducted to explore the career development process of each participant. Transcribed text prepared through interview responses and the content was analyzed with respect to the three distinct life stages. The study found a three stages pattern in most cases the individual involved in certain work related activities then eventually becomes more aware of work requirement, relate with personal interest and capacity, and finally integrate the perceived abilities and occupational interests and makes commitment for selecting a career. The study concluded that career assistance services are essential in education process and hence suggested to ensure the provision of career counseling services at school level to help students right from the childhood until the young adult age.

Paper ID: 198

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

A SURVEY STUDY OF SOCIAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS INVOLVED IN BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

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Abstract

Social skills are very important for youth and those who are equipped with these skills they can easily survive in this technological world. Scouting is a worldwide movement that aims to prepare individuals for future by developing all skills including: physical, mental, spiritual and social. Developing competencies in these areas promote a person's ability to succeed in school as well as positively influence society. Boy Scout movement in Pakistan consists of three sections: Shaheen scout, Boys scout and Rover scout within the age constraint of seven to twenty five years. This survey study was aimed at investigating the social skills development of the secondary school students involved in the boy scout movement. The main objectives of the study were (i) to explore whether the students cooperate each other, (ii) to investigate whether students show discipline and (iii) to investigate the confidence level of students involved in scouting. Population of the study was all those secondary school students who were the active members of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Boy scouts Association having passed Yaqeen Badge in the year of 2015. A sample of 150 Yaqeen badge holders were selected from three districts i.e. Nowshera, Mardan and Swabi. In order to collect the desired data, a three rating scale questionnaire was developed, composed of 30 items. Since the study was survey in nature, therefore, the researchers developed a questionnaire, and sent its copies through mail and personal sources to the sampled schools. The data was analysed through Chi-square and percentage. The major findings were; the secondary school students involved in Boy Scout movement were more socially developed.

Paper ID: 200

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP AND ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION IN STUDENTS

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Abstract

The aim of the present research was to investigate impact of teacher student relationship on achievement motivation of students. It was hypothesized that there is likely to be a relationship between teacher student relationship and achievement motivation. A sample of 20 teachers (N=20) and 100 students (N=100) using purposive sampling technique was taken from different government institutes of Lahore. A self made demographic questionnaire, Student Teacher Relationship Scale (STRS) by Pianta (2001) and Achievement Motivation Scale by Ray (1979) was used for collecting data. Pearson product moment correlation coefficient, independent sample t-test and regression analysis were used for data analysis. Results indicated that there was significant positive relationship between teachers and students' relationship but no significant relationship was found between teachers' behavior and students' motivation.

Paper ID: 202

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**INTRINSIC MOTIVATIONAL TECHNIQUES AND PERFORMANCE OF TEACHERS
AT SECONDARY SCHOOL LEVEL**

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Abstract

Motivation has a significant role in the learning process. From the research, it is evident that there is a strong positive relationship between motivation and accomplishment. It is an important tool/factor in psychology. It gives us a true nature of understanding of behaviors and attitudes. Motivation is an inner course of action that reflects the needs and aspirations for achieving goals. Intrinsic motives are those which are supported by inner feelings. Intrinsic motivation is self existed idea that persuades people to behave in a specific manner and move in a specific direction. It is related to psychometric rewards such as challenge, achievement, recognition, curiosity, autonomy and creativity. It is the phenomenon that a person produces to enhance his personality and reaches at the stage of self-actualization. The main objective of the study was to investigate the role of head of institution for the intrinsic motivation of teachers. This study was descriptive in nature and survey was carried out, to examine the views of teachers about the use of intrinsic motivational techniques by head teachers, to explore the performance of teachers as perceived by head teachers, to explore the performance of teachers as perceived by students and to investigate how the intrinsic motivation by head teachers is related with the performance of the teachers. The sample of the study was selected through multi stage sampling technique. It comprised of 30 heads, 60 teachers and 300 students of the secondary schools under Federal Directorate of Education Islamabad. The research instruments (questionnaires) were developed to get data for this study. The data were analyzed in Microsoft excel by using Mean score statistics, standard deviation and correlation on SPSS software to find out the impact of intrinsic motivational techniques used by head of institutes to improve teachers performance at secondary school level. Thus it was concluded that there was a strong positive relationship between the heads and teachers for creating intrinsic motivation. The heads of secondary schools may strictly follow the office timings, appreciate their teachers' work openly, give self-respect to their teachers, give updated information to the teachers and act like a role model for teachers. It was concluded that there was a weak positive relationship between the intrinsic motivation created by head teachers on the opinion of teachers and teachers' performance in the opinion of students but it was revealed from findings that there was no relationship between the students' opinion and head teachers' opinion about teachers' performance.

Paper ID: 208

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**SIMULATED PHYSICS CLASS MANAGEMENT PREDICTS STUDENT
ACHIEVEMENT**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine how simulated physics class management predicted the percentage of students achieving a grade point average of B or higher as reported by teachers in secondary school physics classes. This study was conducted with the eighty-two secondary school physics teachers who were members of the American Modeling Teachers Association (AMTA), who used physics educational technology simulations in their physics classes from 2013 to 2014 in New York. Multiple regression analysis, was used to determine relationship between simulated secondary school physics class management and achievement of grades. Classroom management was significantly related to the percentage of students achieving a grade point average of B or higher, $F(7,166) = 12.50$, $p < .001$, indicating that class management accounts for 12.5 percent of the variance of the percentage of students achieving a grade point average of B or higher. To improve their students academic achievement, teachers should focus on uses of simulations in secondary school physics class management.

**INFORMING FUTURE REFORMS EFFECTIVELY BY STUDYING
CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS OF HIGH-PERFORMING
STUDENTS OF SAT STUDIES IN SINDH, PAKISTAN**

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Abstract

Standardized Achievement Test (SAT) study is mandated by the Reform Support Unit Department of Education Government of Sindh and it is funded by The World Bank. The study applies assessment framework based on national curriculum 2006 and is aimed to know achievement of grade V and grade VIII students in the subjects of Language, Math, and Sciences. Since 2012, three annual studies have been conducted on whole population of students in government-run schools of Sindh. This paper provides an in-depth analysis of students' results of SAT III (2014-2015) study and highlights how understanding characteristics of high-performing students and practices in their schools and by their teachers can effectively inform future policy reforms aimed to improve schools and consequently students' achievement in the province. All the annual studies show consistent results and students' overall achievement significantly low in all three subject areas. For grade V, overall Language scores range from 30% to 33%, Math scores range from 15% to 18%, and Science scores range from 15% to 19%; whereas, for grade VIII, Language scores range from 37% 41%, Math scores range from 13% to 17%, and Science scores range from 16% to 18% at province level. While overall results show a dismal level of achievement of students, more in-depth analysis shows a varying but significant number of students and schools performing relatively higher. Moreover, overall reading comprehension scores are significantly higher than writing scores of students across the province. The schools and teachers of high-performing students, especially students performing above 50% must be studied systematically for understanding what makes these schools and teachers perform better than the rest of schools and teachers in the province. Findings about characteristics of high-performing schools and teachers can effectively guide development of school improvement reforms aimed to increase students' achievement.

Paper ID: 151

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

THE IMPACT OF ENGLISH AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AT SECONDARY LEVEL IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA; A STUDY OF CENTENNIAL MODEL SCHOOLS

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This paper explains the impact of the centennial model schools diverted in 2001 after a decision of the authorities to change the medium of instruction from Urdu to English at secondary level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. As a result, initially 48 schools, each from a district (24 in 2001 in the province), both one male and a female in a district, were diverted to English medium and renamed them as 'centennial model schools'. This study was carried in three districts out of 25 in the province; Peshawar, Charsadda and Nowshera, where six centennial model schools were selected as a sample. The data were amassed through a questionnaire, BISE results, documents and interviews. It was concluded that after the change of medium, the number of students incredibly decreased in these schools. The co-curricular activities reduced in the majority of the centennial schools. The academic achievement record also shows a decline in the English medium schools despite the fact that arts students are not admitted now. After the decision of the change in medium, no trainings were arranged for teachers in these schools.

Paper ID: 149

Theme: Social Media and Education

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TYPES AND PREFERENCES FOR THE
USE OF E- RESOURCES OR PRINTED-RESOURCES FOR STUDY BY UNIVERSITY
STUDENTS**

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to determine the personality types of the students and their preferences for the use of electronic resources (e-resources) or printed resources in their studies and also to see whether any relationship existed between personality types and use of e-resources. A descriptive research design was used in this study for analyzing the data. The population of the study consisted of the students of Master programs of the Social Science Faculties of the three public universities of Islamabad including International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI), National University of Modern Languages (NUML), and Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU) Islamabad. A sample of three hundred and forty five (345) students was used for the study. Data were collected by using the Paragon Learning Style Inventory (PLSI) based on the MBTI Model for determining personalities and a modified survey questionnaire adapted from previous research for determining the preference of the for the use of e-resources. Data was analyzed using SPSS. The dominant MBTI (Jung) personality types among the students were those personality types that resulted in the academic learners of the "Sensor" (ES and IS types) type more than the "Intuitive" (IN and EN types) type academic learners. Most of the students (76%) preferred to use e-resources more than the printed resources. No correlation was found between personality types of the students and in the use of e-resources by the students. Recommendations for improving the quality of learning were made to benefit the various types of learners.

Paper ID: 220

Theme: Curriculum and Instruction

**DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF INSTRUCTIONAL COURSEWARE FOR
PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS**

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Abstract

The development of technology has created a demand for its effective integration into the process of education. Advanced technology is being effectively used in classrooms to teach all types of practical subjects in a more interactive form. Educationists have to uncover the possibilities of using new teaching methods and technologies in the classrooms. Pedagogy and technology can be merged together to increase the effectiveness of teaching and learning. The current research has been undertaken to design and develop a courseware on teaching and learning strategies and to evaluate the effectiveness of this courseware on students' learning. The sample of the study was undergraduate students of BS Education program, International Islamic University, Islamabad. This study was conducted in 5 phases according to ADDIE model, Analysis, Design, Development Implementation and Evaluation. Questionnaire, pre-test and post-test, were used to collect data. Need analysis questionnaire and pre-test were administered in analysis phase. Post-test was used in implementation phase during after conducting the experiment on students by using courseware. A courseware evaluation form from students was administered in evaluation phase of the study. Data obtained from checklists and questionnaire was represented in the form of Frequency table and percentages. T-Test was used to analyze pre-test and post-test results. The data analysis proved this courseware more interesting for students to learn and they were more attracted and motivated towards their studies. This method has developed an in-depth understanding in students and an opportunity of self-paced learning.



The foundation of the Islamic University, Islamabad was laid on the first day of the fifteenth century Hijrah i.e. Muharram 1, 1401 (November 11,1980). This landmark of the beginning of the new Century symbolizes the aspirations and hopes of the Muslim Ummah for an Islamic renaissance. The university was created to produce scholars and practitioners who are imbued with Islamic ideology, whose character and personality conforms to the teachings of Islam, and who are capable to cater to the economic, social, political, technological and intellectual needs of the Muslim Ummah. Islamic Research Institute and few other units like Iqbal International Institute for Research & Dialogue, Dawah Academy, Shariah Academy and Institute of Professional Development are situated within the premises of majestic Faisal Mosque (spread over an area of 189,705 square meters) which is a symbol of International Islamic brotherhood and unity. In conformance with the Islamic precepts, the university provides academic services to men and women through separate campuses for each segment. These campuses, along with the central library, administrative wing and hostels, are located in sector H-10.